The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT MOVES OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Deal Between the Republicans and Populists to Reorganize the Senate.—Supreme Court on the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1.—President Cleveland has moved his family and his office out to "Woodley," his suburban residence, and will only be at the White House on the days the Cabinet meets—twice a week—for some time to come. This will give him an opportunity to dispose of some minor matters which he could not find time to get at as long as he was accessible to the personal callers who are nearly always on hand at the White House.

The new ministry of Spain lost no time in proving that President Cleveland was correct in thinking that it would do the proper thing about the Alliance outrage, and there is little doubt that the apology demanded by Secretary Gresham will in due time follow the explanatory communication already received.

It is positively stated that a deal has been completed whereby the Republican Senators will get the votes of the Populist Senators and reorganize the Senate as soon as Congress meets. There is nothing surprising in this, as it was expected by everybody. One result of the deal will be to make John Sherman chairman of the Finance committee. Think of the Populists helping to do that.

Rumor says the Supreme Court will decide the income tax unconstitutional, and even gives the position of each of the eight justices sitting—Justice Jackson has been too ill to take any part in the present term—on the case. There is, of course, no method of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the rumor, which is believed or disbelieved according to the wishes of the expresser of the opinion. While officials of the government would prefer that the tax stand they say that an adverse decision will not make an extra session of Congress absolutely necessary, unless there should be another run on the Treasury gold.

Ex-Senator Mahone is now at the head of a scheme having for its object the political control of Virginia. There is nothing new or startling in the idea. It is merely a reproduction of the Republican-Populist combine which has temporarily knocked out the Democratic party of North Carolina. Virginia Democrats who come to Washington say there would be nothing to fear in the movement even if it were not led by Mahone, but with him at its head it is bound to fail because the few influential Republicans of the state have had all they wanted of Mahone long ago, and they hate Populism quite as bad as they do Mahoneism.

While Secretary Herbert when he planned the route over which Admiral Meade's squadron will sail during the month of April had no idea that Great Britain would send that ultimatum to little Nicaragua, neither he nor President Cleveland regrets that the squadron will reach Greytown, Nicaragua, about the middle of the month. On the contrary, they rejoice at the coincidence which will place such formidable American war vessels as the New York, Minneapolis, Columbia, Atlanta, Raleigh, and Cincinnati in Nicaraguan waters at the time that Great Britain will probably be making a demonstration of force to frighten the little Central American Republic into complying with its demands as to the payment of extortionate indemnity, etc. It will show John Bull that the administration not only meant business when it recently told him that the Monroe doctrine was still in force and must be respected by him, but that it is prepared to demand respect for the Monroe doctrine at the cannon's mouth if it is not peaceably accorded. No one here seems to know what Nicaragua will do, but the hope is expressed on all sides that it will politely decline to accede to the unjust demands of Great Britain.

"Uncle Jerry," the smiling "nigger" who has been janitor of the White House "sence Gin'ral Grant's time," is the happiest "coon" in Washington. He has celebrated his silver wedding, and the following distinguished friends sent souvenirs of the happy event: President and Mrs. Cleveland, one dozen silver spoons; Mrs. U. S. Grant, a silver butter knife; Mrs. Sartoris, a silver cream pitcher; Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, a silver sugar dish; Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, ten silver dollars, not to mention the gifts sent by private citizens. But what tickled "Uncle Jerry" more than everything else was the attendance at the reception held by himself and wife of Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissel, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont and their children; private Secretary and Mrs. Thurber and their children, and a host of minor government officials.

When the United States government sends, as it will at an early date in compliance with an act of Congress, its own engineers to officially inspect the route of the proposed Nicaragua canal, it serves notice to all concerned that it proposes to control that canal when it is constructed.

Days of Lumber Passed.

Our county, with many others, is no longer to be classed among the lumber districts, yet at one time Centre county's forests were a source of millions of wealth.

In a letter to the Pittsburg Times, a correspondent speaks of the early days of the lumbering industry in Clearfield county and says in part: "But these good old days have gone, never to return. This spring there will be less than fifty rafts on the river. Clearfield county was not greatly benefitted by the millions of pine trees that went out of it. Neither did the men who owned the trees, made the timber, hauled rafted and ran it, make much more than wages at the business. The supply was considered inexhaustible and fortunes were floated away only to enrich the eastern capitalists who bot it at their own figures. Lock Haven and Williamsport were built by our people and their citizens enriched by our labor.

Income Tax Returns.

Deputy Revenue Commissioner Brosius has received the following instructions relative to income tax returns from the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, Washington D. C.

Only debts which were contracted during the year 1894, and found in said year to be worthless, and losses from the sale of bonds, notes and other personal property purchased in said year, can be deducted from income as "worthless debts" or "losses actually sustained" in computing income for that year.

Collectors should require both persons and corporations in making return to the state specifically in answering questions on page three of returns when debts reported as worthless were contracted, and when property, from the sale of which losses are claimed, was purchased.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that all returns should be made full and complete, as designated on forms 365 and 366, and no income return should be received unless it clearly appears from the statements in such returns that all deductions thereon are allowable by law and conform to the rule above stated. All returns should be carefully examined and corrected before the same are forwarded to this office.

A Word to the Boro Democrats.

IT IS to be regretted that a number of our boro Democrats in the past ten years allowed a few pretended Democrats to lead them to enter into a partnership with Republicans, purely for a division of the local offices, and thereby continually defeating worthy and competent Democrats, and injuring and demoralizing the local organization to the extreme delight of the opposition, of course, for they get the honors and benefits of these frequent acts of treachery, and against which the REPORTER has frequently warned. The success of the party in county and state depends upon the local organizations in boros and townships being kept pure and clean. Persons who have winked at co-alition frequently find their own ox gored and then do not like the way chickens come home to roost. We make these brief allusions for the benefit of Democrats.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me, he got a bottle and it cured them up in a week. 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Choice Eggs for Sale.

Buff Leghorns, choice stock, eggs 50 cents per setting of 13; Buff Plymouth Rock, excellent layers, eggs $1.25 per setting of 13.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS,
feb21-3m Centre Hall, Pa.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ONE JUDGE'S OPINION.

Reading of the Bible in Public Schools Practically Declared Illegal.

By a decision of Judge Gunster at Scranton, in the Waverley borough school case the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Pennsylvania was practically declared illegal. A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Gunster against Professor Hanyon, the principal of the Waverley borough school, forbidding him to conduct religious exercises in the school. A demurrer was taken by Professor Hanyon to the injunction, in which it was held that the court had no jurisdiction in the case, but the school directors alone had the power to regulate the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Judge Gunster dismissed the demurrer and ruled that the only question to be decided was one of law, and on that point there was no doubt. In this opinion the judge said:

"It is too plain for argument that denominational religious exerises and instruction in sectarian doctrines have no place in our system of common school education. They are not only not authorized by any law, common or statutory, but are expressly prohibited and forbidden by our constitution, the fundamental law of the commonwealth."

Quoting from the constitution and acts of assembly which comment thereon, Judge Gunster concluded his ruling as follows: "If it be true, as charged in the bill, that Professor Hanyon is conducting sectarian or denominational religious exerises with the pupils under his charge, whether these exerises be according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal church or of any other church, he ought to discontinue doing so and it is the duty of the directors, if the abuse exists, to see that it is eradicated at once."

Don't Clip Your Postal Cards.

It is ruled by the postal authorities that any reduction of the size of a postal card by clipping, rounding off the corners or otherwise, will subject the receiver of the card to a charge of one cent on delivery. This makes the cost of a postal card equivalent to letter postage. Many persons enclose postal cards to correspondents in envelope too small and imagine that a little clipping won't make any difference. Others round off the corners for ornamental purposes or for convenience in handling.

Getting Ready for Pensioners.

Captain Skinner is getting ready for the quarterly rush of pensioners which will begin next Thursday. There are 2,100 pensioners in the district who will be benefitted by the new law providing that all pensioners shall receive not less than $6 a month. One-half the number were getting $2 and the rest $4, which will make an increase of $3 a month. As they get the benefit of the new law for only one month, this quarter the increase in the amount of money to be paid out will be only $6,300.

Will Likely Pass.

The bill pending in the house allowing justices of the peace to try certain cases with a jury of six will probably pass. The cases which would come up under the provisions of the law are blasphemy, assault and battery, larceny where the amount does not exceed $10, disturbing public meetings, cruelty to animals, selling unwholesome provisions, revealing telegraphic dispatches, cheating inn keepers, firing woods, malicious tresspass and cutting down timber.

The Blindfolding of Justice.

Three prisoners who were placed in eastern penitentiary, of this state, recently, proved how unevenly the scales of justice sometimes swing. Walter Driver, a poor colored man, of Norristown, convicted of stealing chickens, was sentenced four years. At New Bloomfield Ex-Bankers Sponsler and Junkins, found guilty of embezzling about $112,000 of depositors' funds, were punished by sentence of one year each.

A Supervisor Sent to Jail but Paroled.

Albert Forsht, supervisor of Logan township, was taken before the court at Hollidaysburg on an attachment for contempt. Mr. Forsht could give no reasonable excuse why he had not collected sufficient taxes to pay the claim held by G. A. Glunt against the township. He was sentenced to jail, but was subsequently paroled on pledges that a temporary loan would be effected and the indebtedness canceled by Wednesday.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

EDWARD C. HUMES

THE BELLEFONTE VETERAN BANKER DEAD.

One of Bellefonte's Most Esteemed and Influential Citizens.—He Was Very Wealthy.

For several weeks Mr. Edward Humes, of Bellefonte had been in ill health, and gradually grew worse, until last Wednesday evening it became evident that his death was near but he lingered until Thursday morning about nine o'clock, when he passed peacefully away in the sleep of death. His demise removes a very important figure in banking circles. He began life as a clerk in his father's store and finally succeeded his father in business and as he was very industrious and attentive to business soon acquired some surplus money over and above the demands of his mercantile interests. About forty years ago he associated himself with Hon. James T. Hale and Hon. H. N. McAllister, and they together established a private bank in Bellefonte. This enterprise developed into a very important banking concern and largely through the management of Mr. Humes, it became recognized as one of the most solid financial institutions in the state. This bank was changed to a National bank about twenty-five years ago, and Mr. Humes was elected president and has filled this position continuously up to the time of his death. Hon. A. G. Curtin was one of its directors for many years. Mr. Humes has been a large stockholder and director of the Blair county bank in Tyrone for many years. In banking circles Mr. Humes was regarded as a most wise and capable financier and in consequence of his abilities in this direction he commanded considerable confidence among the various banking houses of this country. For many years he has been one of the most prominent figures in Bellefonte. He was a very consistent member of the Presbyterian church in Bellefonte and was one of the elders of this church for a long time. Although he attained the advanced age of eighty-five years, his mental powers never failed him and he was engaged in actual business until within two weeks of his death. He leaves a daughter, Miss Mila, and one son, Wm. P. Humes to mourn their loss. Besides his large banking interests he was the owner of a number of fine farms near Bellefonte and his estate will no doubt aggregate in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

HOW THE MARSHALL BILL WORKS.

The Marshall pipe line repealer swept through the Legislature just as neatly as any of its most ardent advocates could have desired. The Governor signed it after giving the very reasons for his action that these same advocates expected him to give. In ten days' time oil jumps from 75 cents to $1.12, and the Standard monoply's harvest begins. This the consumer will find to be a lovely affair as the days go on. The condition is the very one the Standard has been laboring for since 1883, and now that they have it oil tolls will go up. An increase of thirty-seven cents in the market rates since the Marshall repealer came into force shows what the harvest will be and what the tolls will amount to by and by, says the Philadelphia *Times*.

Items of Interest.

Remonstrances have been filed against all license applications in Tyrone. Last year remonstrances were filed against a few of the applicants but this year all are included.

There are four unique mountains in Lower California, two of alum, one of alum and sulphur mixed and one pure sulphur. It is estimated that in the four peaks named there are 100,000,000 tons of pure alum and 1,000,000 tons of sulphur.

New Coupler Device.

A number of passenger coaches of the Pennsylvania railroad have been equipped with a new device for uncoupling Janney couplers, which takes the place of the old verticale lever pivoted on the platform. The new device is a vertical shaft terminating at the top in a hinged lever. It is considered an improvement on the old style.

Death of an Infant.

Ruth V., the seven-month old child of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gettig, died at Tusseyville last Saturday a week.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

News of Adjoining Counties.

Travelers on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch will be glad to learn that the man who enters the car each morning selling "the three beautiful ballads," and who "has a wife and three children to support," has recently been converted and is now living happily with the wife whom he deserted, and makes it a point to announce the fact before entering upon the sale of his poetry. It takes well.

The Williamsport Sun says: The newly organized Lock Haven Traction company proposes, if they can secure the money, to extend their road to Jersey Shore during the present year. If this is done it is more than probable that the Williamsport Passenger Railway company will extend their line to meet the Lock Haven road. The next generation will see a line of electric road extending from the eastern end to the western end of the West Branch valley.

Four lumbermen arrested for killing two deer on Lick Run, Clearfield county, settled their case on Saturday by paying a fine of $100 and costs, making about $122 as the price of their fun and venison. The fact that the men committed the act unthinkingly prompted the prosecutors to withdraw the suit upon the payment of the legal fine and costs of preliminary hearing. It is likely this costly experience will serve as an object lesson for the strict observance of the game laws in the future.

Don't Change Your Clothing Yet.

Whenever we chance to get a fine, bright, warm day there is a strong temptation to throw off winter clothing and don that which from its weight and warmth feels oppressive. It should be borne in constant mind that such changes are fraught with danger always, and that it is far better to endure a little discomfort than to incur such risk. For some peculiar reason there appears to be that in the atmosphere that is inimical to human life, and especially to those who at any time have been subjects of the grip. It is well to bear in mind that the weather during the winter has been exceedingly treacherous, that it cannot safely be trusted and that consequently there should, in street parlance' be no monkeying with it. Don't change your clothing until the spring has well advanced and there is positive assurance that the weather has assumed a settled condition.

Rain in the West.

Iowa and other western states were suffering from want of rain, but within the past few days copious showers brought relief to the great joy of the farmers.

The rain on Sunday throughout Wisconsin was general and the farmers are grateful for it. The last month has been so dry that many were beginning to fear for this year's crops, but this rain is an assurance that the farmers will be able to plant their grain as early in this State this year as ever before in its history.

Of Great Benefit.

We can be of great benefit to the good people of Centre Hall and vicinity if they would come to us for all their wear in the way of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Head Wear, Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes.

Goods are only sold on their merits—what is linen or what is cotton—is told you at the time of the purchase. "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Brought Fair Prices.

Tuesday there were nineteen horses sold at public sale at Bartge's hotel. The horses had been shipped from Iowa and were mostly draft horses. The highest price paid was $105, and the least $31. The sale averaged $68 to the horse. This is a fair price considering how little horses are in demand, and the low prices some were disposed of this spring. The sale was well attended by buyers from the surrounding towns.

Scarlet Fever Prevalent.

We are informed that there are several cases of scarlet fever in Penn Hall and vicinity, but so far no deaths have occurred, and the disease is under control. A malignant disease of that nature has made severe ravages in some vicinities in the county, and every precaution should be used to abate it.

Select School.

Miss Ella C. Mersinger will open a select school at Oak Hall, on Monday, April 15th. Her ability as an instructor is unquestionable, and all branches will be taught. A moderate tuition will be charged.

—Big spring opening at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, where you can get anything needed at very low figures.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

It Will be Some Time Before Gentle Spring will Drive Winter into Retirement.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm-wave to cross the continent from March 20 to April 3, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about April 3, cross the western mountain country by the close of the 5th, the great central valley from the 6th to 8th, and the eastern states about the 9th.

This storm will bring remarkable extremes and radical changes in the weather. Summer heat will prevail for a few days previous to the storm wave dates, and then a drop in the temperature that will send frosts far southward. This cool wave, in places a real cold wave, will keep the temperature below normal for a week following.

Severe local storms may be expected accompanying this storm wave, and, making allowance for a month's progress toward summer, the weather will be very like that which occurred about following March 10.

The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about April 4, the great central valleys the 6th, and the eastern states the 8th. The cool wave will cross the western mountain country about the 7th, the great central valleys the 9th and the eastern states the 11th.

During the period covered by this storm wave, including the cool wave, rainfall will be very light in the northern states. More rain will fall in the southern states, but will not be well distributed, and a few localities will have too much, many others not enough rain.

The third storm wave of April will reach the Pacific coast about the 10th, cross the western mountain country by the close of the 11th, the great central valleys from the 12th to 15th, and the eastern states the 16th.

The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 10th, great central valleys 12th, eastern states 14th. The cool wave will cross the western mountain country about 13th, the great central valleys 15th, and the eastern states 17th.

This storm wave will cause a more general distribution of rainfall, and, taking the whole country, an increase in precipitation. The weather will average much cooler than in the first week of the month.

Important Decisions.

All "Reporter" readers are interested in the following decisions:

Judge Barker has decided that the scalp law is unconstitutional, therefore no bounty will be paid by the commissioners of Cambria county for fox scalps. The case has been pending for some time and the commissioners had refused to grant orders for last year.

The Lancaster court decided that peddlers representing a Rhode Island company have a right to sell their wares any place in Pennsylvania without a license.

Any citizen of any state in the Union has the same rights in Pennsylvania as our own citizens have.

Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the esteem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for children to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

A HAPPY MOTHER—$72.50 IN A WEEK.

MR. EDITOR:—I feel so happy that I must tell, through your valuable paper, what I did, so others can be happy and make money too. Things looked blue; these hard times had thrown my husband out of work; the interest on the mortgage was coming due and no money. I saw an advertisement of the Rapid Dish Washer and thought I could sell them. I sent $5.00, got one, and my hasband washed the dishes because he did not have to put his hands in the water, and did not have to rub them nor dry them; they came out all nice and clean and ready for the shelf. He also took care of the house and baby. I got the agency and sold ten the first day, and have cleared this week $72.50, and will by next week have enough to pay the interest, and am sure we will have money all winter. Anyone out of work should send to W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and get a circular, have a happy home, and make money too. Times are going to be hard this winter, and much suffering can be saved if mothers and daughters would do as I have.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

One would assume that thru the Democrat Party, only, could one gain entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven-!

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Anpropriately So--Hot and Heavy--Saved--Salvage--She Felt It, Etc., Etc.

APPROPRIATELY SO.

First undertaker—How's business?

Second undertaker—Dead slow.

HOT AND HEAVY.

Rusty Ike—I got it hot and heavy at that house.

Tattered Ted—How was that?

Rusty Ike—The woman gave me a hot biscuit.

SAVED.

"A narrow escape," said Li Hung Chang,
As his jacket about him he flung;
"If this war had lasted much longer
I might have been Li Chang hung."

SALVAGE.

Mrs. Watts—So it was in the Chicago wheat market that you lost your all?

Everett Wrest—Yes, mum; all save me honor—and an elegant thirst.

SHE FELT IT.

His love, he said, was like the sea.
The maiden answered quick
She thought that he was right in that,
Because it made her sick.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

She (with a newspaper)—Bark is the favorite fuel of the Northwest.

He—Suppose we suggest to our neighbors next door that they send that dog of theirs out there.

OR, RATHER, SELLS.

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,"
But somehow with the belles,
In choosing mates for life, it is
The coronet that tells.

HIS BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Father—So, my dear boy, I wish you many happy returns of the day; and as a reward for your diligence and good conduct I will get the dentist to draw that bad old tooth of yours that gives you so much pain.

CHANGE DESIRED.

Hoax—I wish we might have a little change in the weather.

Joax—What kind?

Hoax—Well, I'd be satisfied if it rained five cent pieces.

DESPERATE.

"It's my last chance," said Li Hung Chang, when he started for Japan. "If I don't make peace any better than I made war I might as well get my goods together and start over for an American lecture tour."

HIS MISPLACED PROPOSITION.

The villain gnashed his gleaming teeth with the grating sound of the breaking up of an ice gorge.

"Ha, ha! my proud beauty," he hissed, "I will yet bring you to the dust!"

The proud beauty smiled a wan little smile.

"Never," she twittered. "You are on the wrong tack. The man to win must bring the dust to me."

THE THIRD OFFICER ON DECK.

"Are you the boss of this ranch?" asked the tramp.

"Yes," said Mr. Timmins thoughtfully, "I think that at the present moment I can truthfully say that I am the boss here. The hired girl is taking an afternoon off and my wife is out riding a bicycle."

A MAN OF RESOURCES.

"Wouldn't you like one of these new lamps? Give a light so strong that—"

"Don't want 'em. Got seven grownup daughters."

"Ah, exactly! Let me show you a set of our extra strong parlor furniture. See? Iron clamped and braced underneath. We call 'em our 'courting specials.'"

A SAD OCCASION.

He—I called to see you last evening.

She—Yes?

He—Yes; the servant told me you were not in.

She—Yes; I was so sorry to have missed you.

He—I thought you must be. I heard you laughing up stairs in such grief stricken tones that I almost wept myself out of sympathy.

CAUSE FOR JOY.

Oneman—You look happy over something?

Tother—I am happy. We have a new girl at our house.

Oneman—Ah, let me congratulate you. I suppose you'd be happier if it were a boy?

Tother—Not much. It's the only girl we have ever had that knew her place and kept it and knew her business and attended to it. And we have to pay her only two and a half a week.

Oneman—Oh—ah—er—let me congratulate you more than ever.

UNPRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

"I don't know what's going to become of us," said the woman who talks about her family troubles "John doesn't seem to get along the way he used to."

"Why, he never seems to be idle."

"Idle! I should say not. He's got a political boom on his hand, and he's full of the Napoleon fad, and is learning Trilby by heart, and belongs to a debating society. If he gets any busier than he is I'm afraid we'll come pretty near starving."

AND SAVED TRAVELING EXPENSES.

"By gosh, I believe in patternizin' home institutions," said Uncle Seed in the course of the usual grocery discussion.

"I know one time you thought different," replied Si Hawkins.

"I'd jist like to know when it was?"

"W'y, the time you went to New York an' paid $300 for a brick that you could of got right here at home fer less'n than a nickel."

HEEDLESS OF FARES.

Streeter—There goes a man that has left a great many behind him in the race of life.

Meeter—Who is he?

Streeter—He's a street car conductor.

AN OCEAN CABLE.

Its Manufacture Involves Great Mechanical Ingenuity.

The making of an ocean cable is a task involving a great amount of skill and mechanical ingenuity, and it is something to the credit of the first cable makers that their pattern has not greatly changed in thirty years. When the Commercial Cable company—which, as the most purely American of all the companies, makes an excellent subject for illustration—decided to lay a new Atlantic cable last year the work was intrusted to the firm of Siemens Brothers, of Woolwich, London. As this firm has constructed no less than eight of the eleven cables now linking Great Britain and the United States its methods of manufacture may be watched as typical of the best.

The first care of a cable manufacturer is to secure the very best materials. The copper wire, which forms the heart and essential part of the cable, must be of the purest metal, since the purer the metal the higher its standard of conductivity will be. Every strand and every coil of wire that goes into the cable is expected to reach a certain standard, and to such a degree of excellence is the making of copper wire for electrical purposes brought nowadays that the material submitted is more frequently above that standard than below. The single wires having passed the test for purity and conducting power eleven similar standards are taken and spun into a slender rope in lengths of one mile. Gutta percha insulation is then applied in sheets prepared from the raw material as it comes to hand from Singapore and other Malay ports. These sheets are wrapped by experienced hands so firmly and smoothly round the wire that not an air bubble can remain between the copper and the insulator. The "core" is then ready to be submitted to a galvanometer test, to ascertain whether the insulation is perfect, or as nearly perfect as that very elusive agent, electricity, will permit. That test having been satisfactorily passed a workman, whose sole business it is to attend to the joining of the lengths of cable, splices the ends of the mile lengths. Again the isolation test is applied. The galvanometer indicating no very appreciable loss of electricity, even under the strain of an alternating current of 5,000 volts, the core is passed into the hands of the sheathers, whose care it is to surround the copper and gutta percha with a more substantial protective covering before they are submitted to the rough action of the sea. And now the weight and size of the cable become applicable. Already each mile length has in it some 500 pounds of pure copper and 340 pounds of pure gutta percha. Over this is spun a cote of jute yarn weighing nearly 600 pounds to the mile. Then the cable is made the center of a twisted sheath of steel wires of the stoutest kind, averaging more than 4,000 pounds to the mile. And finally a compound of tar is laid over the whole, which brings its own weight of 800 pounds to the mile. After the tar is applied the cable is coiled and left to soak in tanks of water until such time as the cable ship shall be ready to lay it in its last resting place. Such a cable as this is made at the rate of fifty to fifty-five miles per twenty-four hours.

Magic Liquid.

Much amusement may be afforded at a party by pouring out of the same bottle a liquid which assumes three different colors. This is how it is done: Steep logwood shavings (they may be bought at any drug store) in water, and when a good red color has been obtained pour the liquid into a wine bottle. Take three tumblers and without being observed rinse one of them out with strong vinegar; put a little powdered alum into the second and leave the third without any preparation. Pour from the bottle some liquid into the first tumbler; this will assume a straw color; pour into the second, and the liquid will pass gradually from a bluish gray or black on being stirred with a steel key or any piece of iron which has been previously dipped in strong vinegar; pour into the third and the red liquid will assume a violet tint.

Prettiest Girl on the Label.

A canning company out West has announced that it will put the picture of the prettiest girl in the county on the labels of every can of tomatoes they put up this year. A committee of three unmarried men have been appointed as judges and photos have been coming in at a great rate.

Italy's wine producing capacity exceeds that of all other nations.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BABY'S HANDS.

Dainty, dimpled, little things,
Soft as angels' plumy wings,
Naught to do but grow,
Awkwardly you move about,
Up and down and in and out.
Tell me do you know
Why such antics you go through?
What you're trying now to do?
Where you want to go?

Dainty, dimpled, little things,
Clutching, as your cradle swings,
At thin nothingness;
Who can tell what you will hold
When your grasp is firm and bold?
May be honor—may be gold—
May be nothingness!

Dainty, dimpled little things,
Whatsoe'er the future brings
There'll be work for you.
Though you still be soft and white,
You cannot your duties slight
While there's work to do.
There'll be burdens to be lifted,
From the bad good must be sifted,
From the false the true;
And though you're so soft and small,
Of this work a part will fall,
Little hands, on you.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.

Jack's master was a painter, and Jack being a lively and spirited little fellow on two or three occasions tipped over a pail of paint in the course of his gambols.

Whenever this happened his master called him up, gave him a lecture and by way of impressing the matter on his mind rubbed his nose in the paint—much to Jack's discomfort.

One day, however, Jack was playing about the paint shop all alone. Suddenly he ran against a paint pail and over it went.

He looked sadly around for a moment and when he perceived that his master was not there to inflict the usual punishment he walked slowly up to the paint, plunged his nose into the hateful mess and ran whimpering away.

TOMMY'S MISTAKE.

Tommy is only 4 years old and that is the reason he made such a funny mistake.

One afternoon mamma dressed him up in his best black velvet suit and took him to the fair in the big town hall.

Tommy opened his great blue eyes very wide when he saw all the funny little houses and strange looking people everywhere around him and he said "Oh," very loud when he discovered the Japanese ladies with their bright dresses, and pretty little fans stuck into their hair. "And now we will go and visit Turkey," said mamma, as she took hold of Tommy's hand.

Tommy's eyes danced. How he did like turkey, particularly his drumsticks! That would be a great deal nicer than drinking tea with the Japanese ladies, he thought, and he smiled and smiled at everybody he felt so happy.

Mamma took him into a beautiful little room, and then they both sat down on a very soft couch and waited. Very soon somebody brought mamma a cup of coffee. Tommy couldn't tell whether it was a lady or a gentleman. It looked like a lady, but she wore the funniest white trowsers and a bright red fez, just like his at home.

Tommy smiled again as he said eagerly: "If you please, I'll take the drumstick!"

"What did you say, Tommy?" asked this queer Turkish lady.

"I'd like the turkey's drumstick, if you please," repeated Tommy, politely.

And then how everybody laughed and poor little Tommy can't seem to make out the reason, and I'm afraid he never will till he grows old enough to study geography.

THE LOST PURSE.

Sadie and May lived in a very pleasant home in the country. All day long they would keep house with their dolls and when night came they would tuck them under the long red curtain which hung over one of the large windows. One warm day when it was too hot to play out in the sun they went and sat on the cool, shady porch, and begged grandpa, who had just wakened from an afternoon nap, to tell them a story.

So grandpa said that if they would be quiet he would tell them a short, true story about himself.

Sadie and May promised to be very still.

So grandpa began:

"Once when I was a very little boy I had to take a long, lonely walk through the snow for some tea for my mother. The store was four miles away. As I had told my mother I would go, I ran and got my things and called my dog Bruno, for I never went anywhere without him. I got to the store safely and bought my tea, and as I had $2 and some change I put it in a small purse which I had in my pocket. I can remember how hard it was walking and how bitterly cold it was. I hurried as fast as I could, because I was afraid I would be late for supper. It was quite dark when I ran upon the porch and into the warm kitchen. How good the muffins smelt that had just come out of the oven! I can remember them yet."

"And did Bruno get home, too?" asked May.

"Oh," said grandpa, "that is just what I am going to tell you. I knew he was not far behind, so I did not wait for him, but went in and gave the tea to mother, then put my hand in my pocket to give her the change. To my surprise I found it was gone."

"Oh, grandpa!" exclaimed Sadie and May.

"Yes," said grandpa, "it was gone—lost, I thought—and it was so dark and stormy my mother said it was no use to look for it. I was too much troubled to care for my supper, so I sat down by the fire feeling very sad. Soon I heard a scratching at the door, and when I opened it you cannot think how astonished I was to have Bruno bound in and drop something at my feet. Now, what do you think it was?"

"The money," said the children.

"Yes," said grandpa. "The lost purse was safe and sound. How happy I was and how I did hug Bruno! Just think! He had been behind me and had picked the purse up and brought it home."

"What a dear good dog!" said May. "I like the story very much because it was true."

A Cat Story.

Your readers may be interested in hearing of the crafty trick of a black Persian. Prin is a magnificent animal, but withal a most dainty one, showing distinct disapproval of any meat not cooked in the especial way he likes, viz., roast. The cook, of whom he is very fond, determined to break this bad habit. Stewed or boiled meat was accordingly made ready for him, but, as he had often done before, he turned from it in disgust. However, this time no fish or roast was substituted. For three days the saucer of meat was untouched and no other food given. But the fourth morning the cook was much rejoiced at finding the saucer empty. Prin ran to meet her, and the good woman told her mistress how extra affectionate that repentant cat was that morning. He did enjoy his dinner of roast that day (no doubt served with a double amount of gravy). It was not till the potboard under the dresser was cleansed on Saturday that his artfulness was brought to light. There, in one of the stewpans, at the back of the others, was the contents of the saucer of stewed meat. There was no other animal about the place, and the other two servants were as much astonished as the cook at the clever trick played on them by this terribly spoiled pet of the house. But cook was mortified at the thought of that saucer of roast beef. I know this story to be true, and I have known the cat for the last nine or ten years. It lives at Clapham.

A Novel Legal Method.

A novel method of getting rid of men in possession has been discovered by an impecunious lady living in the Rue Theirs, in Paris. In an unguarded moment she opened the door to the men, who had been watching their opportunity for some days. Finding what she had done she tried to frighten the men by making a parade of legal learning. There were severe penalties, she said, for taking possession without securing the attendance of the local police commissary. The bailiffs only laughed at this, whereupon the lady went out to complain, as she said, to the police, and locked them in her flat. Shortly afterward she returned with two policemen and said, "Arrest these men. They have broken into my place." It was in vain that the poor wretches declared that they were honest broker's men. Possibly their looks were suspicious. At all events the policemen, while muttering something about "having heard that sort of thing before," marched them off to the police station. Arriving there they were soon released on production of evidence of their identity. The men contemplate an action for false imprisonment, but meanwhile they have to devise fresh means to secure an entry to the place from which they were so unceremoniously ejected.

Two Pounds of Honey a Year.

A French naturalist with a mathematical turn of mind has been calculating the work by a hive of bees. When the weather is favorable a "worker," according to his estimate, makes usually six to ten trips, visiting forty to eighty flowers, and collecting about one grain of nectar. Even when under extraordinarily good conditions he visits 200 to 400 flowers the amount collected would not exceed five or six grains, and the collection of a pound would occupy several years. A hive contains 20,000 to 50,000 bees, of which only half are occupied in preparing honey, the rest caring for the young and their quarters. In a good day 16,000 to 20,000 bees can, in six to ten trips, visit 300,000 to 1,000,000 flowers. For this it would be necessary that the locality should be favorable for honey making, and that the nectar secreting plants should grow near the hive. A hive of 30,000 bees can then, under good conditions, make about two pounds of honey a year.

Annoying.

Between Salford and Manchester is a glue factory. A lady, who was obliged to take the ride between those two points quite often, always carried with her a bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat directly opposite her. As the train neared the factory the lady opened her bottle of salts. Soon the whole carriage was filled with the horrible odor of the glue. The old farmer stood it as long as he could, then leaned forward and shouted: "Madam, would ye mind puttin' the cork in that 'ere bottle?"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

TEXAS proposes to levy a tax of $50 on all unmarried men of 30 years or over who do not swear under oath that they have tried to enter the matrimonial state.

THE late king of the New England gypsies, who was buried the other day, left an estate valued at $100,000, indicating that there was considerable method in his peregrinations.

A COMPANY has actually been organized in New York to "build, rent and operate house boats." If the location seems malarious, or the neighbors are too noisy, it is left with the tenant himself to hire a tugboat and be moved. Unwelcome guests can be avoided by the simple expedient of anchoring a little further from shore.

PHONOGRAPHS are not the safest things in the world to steal. A thief took one in New York and sold it. But it was found and the owner, to identify it, had it repeat the song, "Mollie and I and the Baby," which he himself had sung into it. Thus the instrument testified to its own identity and was returned to its rightful master. A little phonograph instrument on umbrellas and such things might save much trouble.

THERE is a Philadelphia shopkeeper who believes that he does a public service by keeping a stock of cheap valentines all the year round. "The demand out of season," he says, "for this class of valentines is from those who have quarreled with their neighbors. They know I have the valentines, and instead of using clubs or knives on one another they come here and get something that answers the purpose just as well."

ACCORDING to reports made to the British Medical association the signal service observers on the bleak summit of Ben Nevis are free from influenza, catarrhs and chest troubles until they return to lower levels, where they are more susceptible to them than others. It is said that persons living in mountain air where there are no germs of such diseases lose much of the power of resisting them where they are present at lower altitudes.

AN interesting incident connected with recent changes in Corea is that of a native Corean who united with Foundry Methodist Episcopal church in Washington, D. C., when he was a student in this country a short time ago, who is now the magistrate in charge at Ping Yang. He has sentenced the mandarin who so severely persecuted the Christians there just before the war to be beaten with ninety-four blows for his misconduct on that occasion.

AN ENGLISH statistician has calculated that England now takes the first place among the tea drinking nations of the world. The comparatively small population of the island uses almost as much tea in a year as the people of Europe, North and South America, Africa and Australia combined. Last year 214,341,044 pounds were imported, making an average of almost 600,000 pounds a day. The trade in the leaf with China has grown less, while it has greatly increased with India and Ceylon.

THEORIES are best understood in the light of facts, declares the New York Mail and Express. This is a good time to estimate the merits of Lord Wolseley's description of the Chinese and their future. It is as follows: "That people who are destined to be the coming race, overrunning and overmastering all others, with their countless hordes." This is singularly interesting reading in light of recent occurrences, and gives to the critical acumen of Lord Wolseley an importance which it never before possessed.

ACCORDING to the revised records of the war department 2,128,948 men served in the Union army during the civil war. Of these 67,058 were killed in battle, 43,012 died from wounds and 224,586 from disease. This left 1,794,292 to be mustered out. A curious feature of these revised records is that pertaining to Delaware. In 1860 this small State had a population of a little over 18,000 white males between the military ages of 18 and 45, and yet it furnished nearly 14,000 troops, or about 75 per cent. of its available population.

THE recent appointment of the Rev. John P. Chadwick, of the Roman Catholic church of St. Stephen's, in New York, to one of the vacant chaplaincies in the navy makes the third appointment in the service of ministers of that denomination. All of these appointments have been made by President Cleveland. The first Catholic chaplain to be appointed in the navy was the Rev. Charles H. Parks, of New York city, who received a position at the hands of Mr. Cleveland in October, 1889. He was followed by Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, of Detroit, in November, 1892. The majority of the twenty-three chaplains allowed the navy are Baptists; next to the Catholics the Episcopalians are the smallest in number. Compared with parish work on shore a chaplain's position is rather an easy one, but, nevertheless, there is much to do in looking after the spiritual wants of "poor Jack" and to the credit of the corps of naval chaplains it must be said that they have never shirked duty in time of pestilence or danger.

IF the crow, a bird which scents designs on its life from afar off, is wise it will absent itself from McHenry county, Ill., in future, the supervisors having offered a bounty of 10 cents for the head of every crow presented to the county treasurer. Some time ago these same officers put a bounty of 25 cents on woodchucks, and the treasurer has since been obliged to pay out $400 for woodchuck scalps, which, in the opinion of many of the taxpayers, is a sum greatly in excess of the damage done by these burrowing animals in the county. When the proposition to put a price on the crow was brought forward some ridiculous arguments were made pro and con, and without the least consciousness of their humor. It was contended, for instance, that this bird was not only a corn thief, but he killed young lambs, and was in the habit of perching on the backs of cattle stalled in the mire and picking their eyes out. On the other hand, it was urged that the more crows killed the more there would be, on the theory that for every crow trapped or shot five will gather for the funeral. The idea that crows kill young lambs was very properly characterized as a pure fiction. The crow is a carrion eater, and is always found where a lamb lies dead, but the cause of death is almost invariably exposure.

IMAD NAWAZ YUNG, of Bahadur, India, who, with his wife, is now in Chicago, thus expressed himself the other day: "The incentive to labor is not so great in India, because living is so cheap, even though wages are small. For instance, at the best hotel in India I get the finest meals, most spacious rooms, best service, no extras, no tips, for five rupees or $1 a day. I am a Mohammedan. The classes in my region intermingle very little. Yes, in religious and philosophic thought India occupies a high place among the nations. But of what good is philosophy in bettering the condition of the poor? Philosophy furnishes the coolies nothing to eat. Indeed, there must be something beside philosophy to make a people strong. I know that the English are supposedly fine rulers. Their system of administering justice is good; their political system is bad. The Indian people do not travel much. There are hindrances even to those educated ones inclined to travel. The English authorities advise—I shall not use a stronger term—the natives not to go out of India, and they especially admonish them against traveling in Russia or America."

SPEAKING of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school the Washington Star says: "That the boys are thoroughly imbued with a progressive spirit is shown in the fact that when Congress positively refused to make appropriations for needed additions to the buildings for the boys and for an amusement hall the students went to Capt. Pratt and told him they would give $1,800 of their earnings for the proposed improvements if he could raise the rest. He accepted the proposition and the improvements were made. It was in this hall that one of the prettiest sights of the commencement week took place. The Carlisle boys are handsomely uniformed and splendidly drilled in all evolutions and in marching, though they carry no guns. Their perfectly fitting uniforms are made by their own tailor, assisted by Indian boys who are learning that trade. Everything the Indian students wear is made by themselves. The girls have a light, airy sewing room, and make all their own clothes, also. The five companies, looking as trim as a lot of bandbox dudes in their bright new uniforms, gave a drill Wednesday afternoon in Gymnasium hall. They all wore white gloves and handsome caps above their dark faces, and the precision with which they maneuvered was something remarkable. The drill was followed by a game of basket ball, played by young Indian girls, in uniforms of blue flannel made in Turkish divided skirt fashion, fastened at the knee, displaying extremely small feet in low, soft shoes and black stockings. One team wore bright red sashes under their loose blouse waists and the other dark blue to match the suits."

Population of the United Kingdom.

In 1894 the population of the United Kingdom, according to the registrar general's returns, was 38,776,154—England and Wales having 30,060,763, Scotland 4,124,691 and Ireland 4,590,700. The birth rate for the year in England and Wales was the smallest on record, 29.6 per 1,000, which is 2 per 1,000 less than the mean for the last ten years. The death rate, 16.6 per 1,000, was also the lowest on record, being 1.5 per 1,000 less than the previous lowest rate, that for 1883, and 2.6 lower than the ten year average.

Structure of Gold Nuggets.

The structure of gold nuggets was the subject of a paper recently read before the New South Wales Royal society. Nuggets upon being cut through and polished, and then etched by chlorine water, were found to exhibit well marked crystalline structure closely resembling that shown by most metallic meteorites, except that in the nuggets the crystals are more or less square in section and show faces which belong to the octahedron and cube.

A Countess as a Trained Nurse.

At the head of the two hundred and fifty women nurses in the hospitals of Japan is the Countess Nere, wife of Admiral Nere. The empress and the ladies of the court occupy most of their time in working for the wounded.

A YOUNG GIRL'S TRIALS.

NERVOUS, TROUBLES END IN ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Physicians Powerless---The Story Told by the Child's Mother.

(*From the Reporter, Somerset, Ky.*)

Among the foot hills of the Cumberland Mountains, near the town of Flat Rock, is the happy home of James McPherron. Four months ago the daughter of the family, a happy girl of sixteen, was stricken with St. Vitus' dance. The leading physicians were consulted, but without avail. She grew pale and thin under the terrible nervous strain and was fast losing her mental powers. In fact the thought of placing her in an asylum was seriously considered. Her case has been so widely taked about that the report of her cure was like modernizing a miracle of old. To a reporter who visited the home the mother said:

"Yes, the reports of my daughter's sickness and cure are true as you hear them. Her affliction grew into St. Vitus' dance from an aggravated form of weakness and nervous trouble peculiar to her sex. Every source of help was followed to the end, but it seemed that physicians and medicine were powerless. Day by day she grew worse until we despaired of her life. At times she almost went into convulsions. She got so that we had to watch her to keep her from wandering away, and you can imagine the care she was.

"About this time, when our misery was greatest and all hope had fled, I read of another case, almost similar, that had been cured by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost in desperation I secured some of the pills and from that day on the wonderful work of restoration commenced; the nervousness left, her cheeks grew bright with the color of health, she gained flesh and grew strong both mentally and physically until to-day she is the very picture of good health and happiness.

"It is no wonder that I speak in glowing terms of Pink Pills to every ailing person I meet. They saved my daughter's life and I am grateful."

The foregoing is but one of many wonderful cures that have been credited to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In many cases the reported cures have been investigated by the leading newspapers and verified in every possible manner. Their fame has spread to the far ends of civilization and there is hardly a drug store in this country or abroad where they cannot be found.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

It's "agin" a man if there is nothing "agin" him.

A FAMOUS INSTITUTION.

The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y.

From the Boston Herald.

What can be accomplished by judicious enterprise, when backed up by ability and professional skill, is shown by the magnificent building of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo. This model sanitarium furnishes one of the sights of Buffalo, not alone for its architectural beauty, but on account of the world-wide fame of Dr. Ray V. Pierce, who established the Institution many years ago, and is to-day its managing director and president. A beautiful five-story building situated on Main Street, the principal business street of Buffalo, the Invalids' Hotel can well be said to surpass any institution of its kind in the country.

Sixteen physicians form the medical staff of this institution, who devote their time to the patients in the building, and to correspondence by letter with patients who consult them from all over the United States. Each physician or surgeon is chosen for his skill and proficiency in curing one class of chronic disease. Thus the patient has for his physician an experienced specialist who is thoroughly familiar with the case. A material aid to the medical treatment are the machines for giving "mechanical movements," or massage, electrical apparatus, Turkish baths, etc., with which the Hotel is thoroughly equipped. Large and airy rooms, parlors, reading rooms, elevator, and many other conveniences make this

A PLEASANT REMEDIAL HOME,

and far different from the private hospitals as commonly known. The World's Dispensary Medical Association, of which Dr. Pierce is President, is the owner of the "Invalids" Hotel and the large laboratory, called the World's Dispensary, as well. Standing on the same lot, which runs through to the next street back, is the huge laboratory, six stories in height, which furnishes ample room for manufacturing Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper. These are proprietary remedies which have been sold for over a quarter of a century all over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Carloads of these medicines are shipped every day from Buffalo to points East, West and South. An idea of the extensive business carried on by this Association can be gained by what is said of it by the postoffice authorities at Washington, D. C., who report that this one firm spends annually for stamps more than all the banks and newspapers of Buffalo combined, or over $100,000. The mail in itself amounts to from 30,000 to 50,000 pieces daily. The first story of the World's Dispensary building is occupied by the shipping department; the second floor is devoted to the large newspaper advertising department and the mailing; third floor, printing room and bindery; fourth floor, drug mills and paper warerooms; fifth floor, bottling, wrapping and packing department; on the sixth floor is one of

THE BEST-PLANNED LABORATORIES

in the country, in charge of a thoroughly-scientific chemist, formerly of the Harvard medical school laboratory. In fact, the equipment, the machinery and the system with which these large institutions are equipped, and the marvelous manner in which everything works along as though by clockwork, would well repay a visit to Buffalo.

Pneumatic saddles are more comfortable if ridden half-pumped.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The best "dress improver" is a good figure.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

Austrian coachmen sprinkle a pinch of arsenic in the feed of their horses to make them look sleek.

Are You Car-Sick When Traveling?

Car-sickness is as trying to many people as sea-sickness. It comes from a derangement of the stomach. One of Ripans Tabules is an insurance against it, and a box of them should be in every traveler's outfit.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminnt Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Tongues of Fire."

TEXT: "Have ye received the Holy Ghost?"—Acts xix., 2.

The word ghost, which means a soul, or spirit, has been degraded in common parlance. We talk of ghosts as baneful and frightful and in a frivolous or superstitious way. But my text speaks of a Ghost who is omnipotent and divine and everywhere present and ninety-one times in the New Testament called the Holy Ghost. The only time I ever heard this text preached from was in the opening days of my ministry, when a glorious old Scotch minister came up to help me in my village church. On the day of my ordination and installation he said, "If you get into the corner of a Saturday night without enough sermons for Sunday, send for me, and I will come and preach for you." The fact ought to be known that the first three years of a pastor's life are appallingly arduous. No other profession makes the twentieth part of the demand on a young man. If a secular preacher prepares one or two speeches for a political campaign it is considered arduous. If a lecturer prepares one lecture for a year, he is thought to have done well. But a young pastor has two sermons to deliver every Sabbath before the same audience, besides all his other work, and the most of ministers never recover from the awful nervous strain of the first three years. Be sympathetic with all young ministers and withhold your criticisms.

My aged Scotch friend responded to my first call and came and preached from the text that I now announce. I remember nothing but the text. It was the last sermon he ever preached. On the following Saturday he was called to his heavenly reward. But I remember just how he appeared as, leaning over the pulpit, he looked into the face of the audience, and with earnestness and pathos and electric force asked them, in the words of my text, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost?" The office of this present discourse is to open a door, to unveil a Personage, to introduce a force not sufficiently recognized. He is as great as God. He is God. The second verse of the first chapter of the Bible introduces Him—Genesis i., 2. "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters"—that is, as an albatross or eagle spreads her wings over her young and warms them into life and teaches them to fly, so the Eternal Spirit spread His great, broad, radiant wings over this earth in its callow and unfledged state and warmed it into life and fluttered over it and set it winging its way through immensity. It is the tip top of all beautiful and sublime suggestiveness. Can you not almost see the outspread wings over the nest of young worlds? "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

Another appearance of the Holy Ghost was at Jerusalem during a great feast. Strangers speaking seventeen different languages were present from many parts of the world. But in one house they heard what seemed like the coming of a cyclone or hurricane. It made the trees bend and the houses quake. The cry was, "What is that?" And then a forked flame of fire tipped each forehead, and what with the blast of wind and the dropping fire a panic took place, until Peter explained that it was neither cyclone nor conflagration, but the brilliance and anointing and baptismal power of the Holy Ghost.

That scene was partially repeated in a forest when Rev. John Easton was preaching. There was the sound of a rushing, mighty wind, and the people looked to the sky to see if there were any signs of a storm, but it was a clear sky, yet the sound of the wind was so great that horses, frightened, broke loose from their fastenings, and the whole assembly felt that the sound was supernatural and pentecostal. Oh, what an infinite and almighty and glorious personage is the Holy Ghost! He brooded this planet into life, and now that through sin it has become a dead world He will brood it the second time into life. Perilous attempt would be a comparison between the three persons of the Godhead. They are equal, but there is some consideration which attaches itself to the third person of the Trinity, the Holy Ghost, that does not attach itself to either God the Father or God the Son. We may grieve God the Father and grieve God the Son and be forgiven, but we are directly told that there is a sin against the Holy Ghost, which shall never be forgiven either in this world or in the world to come. And it is wonderful that while on the street you hear the name of God and Jesus Christ used in profanity you never hear the words Holy Ghost. This hour I speak of the Holy Ghost as Biblical interpreter, as a human constructor, as a solace for the broken hearted, as a preacher's re-enforcement.

The Bible is a mass of contradictions, an affirmation of impossibilities, unless the Holy Ghost helps us to understand it. The Bible says of itself that the Scripture is not for "private interpretation," but "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost"—that is, not private interpretation, but Holy Ghost interpretation. Pile on your study table all the commentaries of the Bible—Matthew Henry and Scott and Adam Clarke and Albert Barnes and Bush and Alexander, and all the archæologies, and all the Bible dictionaries, and all the maps of Palestine, and all the international series of Sunday-school lessons. And if that is all you will not understand the deeper and grander meanings of the Bible so well as that Christian mountaineer who, Sunday morning, after having shaken down the fodder for the cattle, comes into his cabin, takes up his well worn Bible, and with a prayer that stirs the heavens asks for the Holy Ghost to unfold the book.

No more unreasonable would I be if I should take up The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, all printed in Russian, and say, "There is no sense in this newspaper, for I cannot understand one line of all its columns," than for any man to take up the Bible, and without getting Holy Ghost illumination as to its meaning say: "This Book insults my common sense. I cannot understand it. Away with the incongruity!" No one but the Holy Ghost, who inspired the Scriptures, can explain the Scriptures. Fully realize that, and you will be as enthusiastic a lover of the old book as my venerable friend who told me in Philadelphia last week that he was reading the Bible through the fifty-ninth time, and it became more attractive and thrilling every time he went through it. In the saddlebags that hung across my horse's back as I rode from Jerusalem down to the Dead Sea and up to Damascus I had all the books about Palestine that I could carry, but many a man on his knees, in the privacy of his room, has had flashed upon him more vivid appreciation of the word of God than many a man who has visited all the scenes of Christ's birth, and Paul's eloquence, and Peter's imprisonment, and Joshua's prowess, and Elijah's ascension. I do not depreciate any of the helps for Bible study, but I do say that they all together come infinitely short without a direct communication from the throne of God in response to prayerful solicitation. We may find many interesting things about the Bible without especial illumination, as how many horses Solomon had in his stables, or how long was Noah's ark, or who was the only woman whose full name is given in the Scriptures, or which is the middle verse of the Bible, and all that will do you no more good than to be able to tell how many beanpoles there are in your neighbor's garden.

The learned Earl of Chatham heard the famous Mr. Cecil preach about the Holy Ghost and said to a friend on the way home from church: "I could not understand it, and do you suppose anybody understood it?" "Oh, yes," said his Christian friend, "there were uneducated women and some little children present who understood it." I warrant you that the English soldier had under supernal influence read the book, for after the battle of Inkermann was over he was found dead with his hand glued to the page of the open Bible by his own blood, and the words adhered to his hands as they buried him, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though dead, yet shall he live."

Next consider the Holy Ghost as a human reconstructor. We must be made over again. Christ and Nicodemus talked about it. Theologians call it regeneration. I do not care what you call it, but we have to be reconstructed by the Holy Ghost. We become new creatures, hating what we once loved and loving what we once hated. If sin were a luxury, it must become a detestation. If we preferred bad associations, we must prefer good associations. In most cases it is such a complete change that the world notices the difference and begins to ask: "What has come over that man? Whom has he been with? What has so affected him? What has ransacked his entire nature? What has turned him square about?" Take two pictures of Paul—one on the road to Damascus to kill the disciples of Christ, the other on the road to Ostia to die for Christ. Come nearer home and look at the man who found his chief delight in a low class of club-rooms, hiccoughing around a card table and then stumbling down the front steps after midnight and staggering homeward, and that same man, one week afterward, with his family on the way to a prayer meeting. What has done it? It must be something tremendous. It must be God. It must be the Holy Ghost.

Notice the Holy Ghost as the solacer of broken hearts. Christ calls Him the Comforter. Nothing does the world so much want as comfort. The most people have been abused, misrepresented, cheated, lied about, swindled, bereft. What is needed is balsam for the wounds, lantern for dark roads, rescue from maligning pursuers, a lift from the marble slab of tombstones. Life to most has been a semifailure. They have not got what they wanted. They have not reached that which they started for. Friends betray. Change of business stand loses old custom and does not bring enough custom to make up for the loss. Health becomes precarious when one most needs strong muscle and steady nerve and clear brain. Out of this audience of thousands and thousands, if I should ask all those who have been unhurt in the struggle of life to stand up, or all standing to hold up their right hands, not one would move. Oh, how much we need the Holy Ghost as comforter! He recites the sweet gospel promises to the hardly bestead. He assures of mercy mingled with the severities. He consoles with thoughts of coming release. He tells of a heaven where tear is never wept and burden is never carried and injustice is never suffered. Comfort for all the young people who are maltreated at home, or receive insufficient income, or are robbed of their schooling, or kept back from positions they earned by the putting forward of others less worthy. Comfort for all these men and women midway in the path of life, worn out with what they have already gone through, and with no brightening future. Comfort for these aged ones amid many infirmities an I who feel themselves to be in the way in the home or business which themselves established with their own grit.

The Holy Ghost comfort, I think, generally comes in the shape of a soliloquy. You find yourself saying to yourself: "Well, I ought not to go on this way about my mother's death. She had suffered enough. She had borne other people's burdens long enough. I am glad that father and mother are together in heaven, and they will be waiting to greet us, and it will be only a little while anyhow, and God makes no mistakes." Or you soliloquize, saying: "It is hard to lose my property. I am sure I worked hard enough for it. But God will take care of us, and, as to the children, the money might have spoiled them, and we find that those who have to struggle for themselves generally turn out best, and it will all be well if this upsetting of our worldly resources leads us to lay up treasures in heaven." Or you soliloquize, saying: "It was hard to give up that boy when the Lord took him. I expected great things of him, and, oh, how we miss him out of the house, and there are so many things I come across that make one think of him, and he was such a splendid fellow! But then what an escape he has made from the temptations and sorrows which come to all who grow up, and it is a grand thing to have him safe from all possible harm, and there are all those Bible promises for parents who have lost children, and we shall feel a drawing heavenward that we could not have otherwise experienced." And after you have said that you get that relief which comes from an outburst of tears. I do not say to you, as some say, do not cry. God pity people in trouble who have the parched eyeball and the dry eyelid and cannot shed a tear. That makes maniacs. To God's people tears are the dews of the night dashed with sunrise. I am so glad you can weep. But you think these things you say to yourself are only soliloquies. No, no; they are the Comforter, who is the Holy Ghost.

Notice also the Holy Ghost as the preacher's reinforcement. You and I have known preachers encyclopedic in knowledge, brilliant as an iceberg when the sun smites it, and with Chesterfieldian address and rhetorical hand uplifted with diamond big enough to dazzle an assembly and so surcharged with vocabulary that when they left this life it might be said of each of them as De Quincey said of another that in the act of dying he committed a robbery, absconding with a valuable polyglot dictionary, yet no awakening or converting or sanctifying result, while some plain man, with humblest phraseology, has seen audiences whelmed with religious influence. It was the Holy Ghost. What a useful thing it would be if every minister would give the history of his sermons! Years ago at an outdoor meeting in the State of New York I preached to many thousands. There had been much prayer on the grounds for a great outpouring of the Holy Ghost at that service, and the awakening power exceeded anything I ever witnessed since I began to preach, with perhaps the exception of two or three occasions. Clergymen and Christian workers by the score and hundreds expressed themselves as having been blessed during the service. That afternoon I took the train for an outdoor meeting in the State of Ohio, where I was to preach on the night of the next day. As the sermon had proved so useful the day before and the theme was fresh in my mind, I resolved to reproduce it, and did reproduce it as far as I could, but the result was nothing at all. Never had I seemed to have anything to do with a flatter failure. What was the difference between the two services? Some will say, "You were tired with a long journey." No, I was not tired at all. Some will say, "The temporal circumstances in the first case were more favorable than in the last." No, they were more favorable in the last. The difference was in the power of the Holy Ghost—mightily present at the first service, not seemingly present at all at the second. I call upon the ministers of America to give the history of sermons, for I believe it will illustrate as nothing else can the truth of that Scripture, "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

On the Sabbath of the dedication of one of our churches in Brooklyn, at the morning service, 328 souls stood up to profess Christ. They were the converts in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where we had been worshiping. The reception of so many members—and many of them baptized by immersion—had made it an arduous service, which continued from half past ten in the morning until half past two in the afternoon. From that service we went home exhausted, because there is nothing so exhausting as deep emotion. A messenger was sent out to obtain a preacher for that night, but the search was unsuccessful, as all the ministers were engaged for some other place. With no preparation at all for the evening service, except the looking in Cruden's Concordance for a text and feeling almost too weary to stand up, I began the service, saying audibly while the opening song was being sung, although because of the singing no one but God heard it: "Oh, Lord, Thou knowest my insufficiency for this service! Come down in gracious power upon this people." The place was shaken with the divine presence. As far as we could find out, over 400 persons were converted that night. Hear it, all young men entering the ministry; hear it, all Christian workers. It was the Holy Ghost.

In the Second Reformed Church, of Somerville, N. J., in my boyhood days, Mr. Osborne, the evangelist, came to hold a special service. I see him now as he stood in the pulpit. Before he announced his text and before he had uttered a word of his sermon strong men wept aloud, and it was like the day of judgment. It was the Holy Ghost.

In 1857 the electric telegraph bore strange messages. One of them read, "My dear parents will rejoice to hear that I have found peace with God." Another read, "Dear mother, the work continues, and I, too, have been converted." Another read, "At last faith and peace." In Vermont a religious meeting was singing the hymn, "Waiting and Watching for Me." The song rolled out on the night air, and a man halted and said, "I wonder if there will be any one waiting and watching for me?" It started him heavenward. What was it? The Holy Ghost. In that 1857 Jaynes's Hall, Philadelphia, and Fulton street prayer meeting, New York, telegraphed each other the number of souls saved and the rising of the devotional tides. Noonday prayer meetings were held in all the cities. Ships came into harbor, captain and all the sailors saved on that voyage. Police and fire departments met in their rooms for divine worship. At Albany the Legislature of the State of New York assembled in the rooms of the Court of Appeals for religious services. Congressional union prayer meeting was opened at Washington. From whence came the power? From the Holy Ghost. That power shook New York. That power shook America. That power shook the Atlantic Ocean. That power shook the earth. That power could take this entire audience into the peace of the gospel quicker than you could lift your eyes heavenward. Come, Holy Ghost! Come, Holy Ghost! He has come! He is here! I feel Him in my heart. There are thousands who feel Him in their hearts, convicting some, saving some, sanctifying some.

The difference in evangelical usefulness is not so much a difference in brain, in scholarship or elocutionary gifts as in Holy Ghost power. You will not have much surprise at the extraordinary career of Charles G. Finney as a soul winner, if you know that soon after his conversion he had this experience of the Paraclete. He says:

"As I turned and was about to take a seat by the fire I received a baptism of the Holy Ghost. Without any expectation of it, without ever having the thought in my mind that there was any such thing for me, without any recollection that I had ever heard the thing mentioned by any person in the world, the Holy Ghost descended upon me in a manner that seemed to go through me, body and soul. Indeed, it seemed to come in waves and waves of liquid love, for I could not express it in any other way. It seemed like the very breath of God. I can recollect distinctly that it seemed to fan me like immense wings. No words can express the wonderful love that was shed abroad in my heart. I wept aloud with joy and love. These waves came over me and over me and over me, one after the other until, I recall I cried out, 'I shall die if these waves continue to pass over me.' I said, 'Lord, I cannot bear any more.'"

Now, my hearers, let 500 of us, whether clerical or lay workers, get such a divine visitation as that, and we could take this world for God before the clock of the next century strikes 1.

How many marked instances of Holy Ghost power? When a black trumpeter took His place in Whitefield's audience proposing to blow the trumpet at a certain point in the service and put everything into derision, somehow he could not get the trumpet to his lips, and at the close of the meeting he sought out the preacher and asked for his prayers. It was the Holy Ghost. What was the matter with Hedley Vicars, the memorable soldier, when he sat with his Bible before him in a tent, and his deriding comrades came in and jeered, saying, "Turned Methodist, eh?" And another said: "You hypocrite! Bad as you were I never thought you would come to this, old fellow." And then he became the soldier evangelist, and when a soldier in another regiment hundreds of miles away telegraphed his spiritual anxieties to Hedley Vicars, saying, "What shall I do?" Vicars telegraphed as thrilling a message as ever went over the wires, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

What power was being felt? It was the Holy Ghost. And what more appropriate? For the Holy Ghost is a "tongue of fire," and the electricity that flies along the wires is a tongue of fire. And that reminds me of what I might do now. From the place where I stand on this platform there are invisible wires of lines or influence stretching to every heart in all the seats on the main floor and up into the boxes and galleries, and there are other innumerable wires or lines of influence reaching out from this place into the vast beyond and across continents and under the seas, for in my recent journey around the world I did not find a country where I had not been preaching this gospel for many years through the printing press. So a telegraph operator sits or stands at a given point and sends messages in all directions, and you only hear the click, click, click of the electric apparatus, but the telegrams go on their errand. God help me now to touch the right key and send the right message along the right wires to the right places. Who shall we first call up? To whom shall I send the message? I guess I will send the first to all the tired, wherever they are, for there are so many tired souls. Here goss the Christly message, "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary, and I will give you rest."

ONLY TWO FEET TALL.

Death of a Dwarf Who Lived Twenty-two Years and Never Walked or Talked.

Charles E. Mintram, a dwarf, whose singular existence has created widespread attention, died a few days ago at the home of his father, E. Mintram, at Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y., of pneumonia. He was in his twenty-second year and was only twenty-four inches tall. He was born in Wortendyke, N. J., and was one of nine children. The first year he was as bright and thriving as the others, and increased a little in weight and stature, but he never walked or talked, and grew to manhood with the same baby face that he had twenty years ago and the same helpless body. The boy had been examined by many physicians during his life, but none of them could give any satisfactory explanation of the case. As a child he was as bright mentally as any other child until development ceased, and he became an ordinary baby all the rest of his life. He was passionately fond of music and understood all that was said to him, and was healthy until his last sickness.

MONSTER GRAPE FRUIT FARM.

To Be One of the Largest Fruit Orchards in California.

One of the largest enterprises in the planting of fruit orchards now in progress in California has just been begun within three miles of Pomona by Henry M. Loud, a millionaire of Detroit, Mich., who owns 600 acres of fine fruit land in the valley. Mr. Loud is the first man to undertake the production of grape fruit on a large scale on this coast. He has contracted for 3000 trees of this variety of fruit, all that can be had in that part of the State for immediate planting, put the success of the experiment will be watched with interest by fruit growers and followers in all parts of the country.

Grape fruit has come to be in demand at good prices in the Eastern markets, and has been one of Florida's most profitable crops, but the recent cold weather along the Atlantic coast killed every grape fruit tree in that State.

Japan's National Exhibition.

The fourth Industrial Exhibition of Japan will be held this year at Kioto. It opened on April 1 and will continue until July 31. This is the Japanese National exhibition, also being held in commemoration of the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Kioto as the old capital of Japan. Kioto is now known as the Western capital, though in reality no longer a seat of government, and is the most fascinating city of the empire. Temples abound in and about Kioto and it is the home of the finest products of Japanese looms.

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Road Foundations of Cloth.

The Massachusetts Highway Commissioners' Board has found in building macadamized roads, that, upon loose, sandy soil, much stone is wasted by being driven into the sand. In such cases gravel, when accessible, has been placed upon the sand to a depth of three or four inches, and the stone laid on this. By so doing the cost is greatly reduced. There being no gravel at Martha's Vineyard, cheap cotton cloth has been spread upon the sand, and over that the stone. The sand does not work up through the stone and much less stone is required. Layers of tarred paper were tried, but without success, as the stone pressed through them.

It is better to be dubious of the doubtful than credulous of the impossible.

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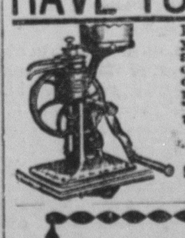

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 4

TIDAL WAVES.

Tidal waves, says the Philadelphia *Record*, sweep everything before them in their oncoming; but in their ebb they sweep everything the other way. Proof of this was furnished in the astonishing victories of the Democratic party in 1890 and 1892. They had in the congresses elected in those years majorities that were as uncontrollable as mobs. The opposition party in the house was so weak in point of numbers and in quality of leadership that it was of no service in lending conservatism to attempt legislation. The only brake on the wheels was the thoroughly discredited senate, a body that in all respects was more viciously inclined than was the house.

The conditions were practically reversed by the elections of 1894. The Republicans now have a dangerous majority in the house, mainly made up of raw material, and a slippery and slender control in the senate. They are further at a disadvantage because they will have a check upon their operations in the Democratic executive, who will see to it that as far as possible Democratic policies for the next two years shall have as fair a trial as circumstances permit. Judging the future by the past, it will not be an astonishing outcome of the present situation if the overwhelming victories of 1894 shall not be the precursors of disaster to the victors. What the new congress may do is an unsealed book; but if we may judge by the capers of the various state legislatures—like the Pennsylvania legislature, where there is no curb to legislative caprice—the groundwork for political revulsion and Democratic success in 1896 will have been very thoroughly prepared.

There is every prospect in the next two years, barring unusual and unexpected setbacks, of a complete resumption of business activity. Such a result will practically set the seal of approval upon such financial and revenue legislation as the Democrats have been able to enact. With good crops, cheap clothing, plenty to eat, and plenty to do, carried to the credit of Democratic policies, and with a fresh illustration of the irrationalism and extravagance which Republican legislatures and a Republican congress are sure to furnish the country, it will be strange, indeed, if the going out of the tidal wave shall not leave the grand old party stranded on the shore.

NOT NEEDED.

There continues to be some discussion as to the proper name for the new court which will soon be created by the act of the legislature. For a time it was called the appellate court, again it was proposed to call it the intermediate court and, latterly, it was designated the superior court.

The trouble about getting a fit and satisfactory name for it could be obviated by not creating the court at all. It is not needed. The supreme court is not overworked. Not one of the lower courts in the state is overcrowded. The new court is a superfluity.

It may help to induce and create litigation. It certainly will encourage it. The labors of no court will be lightened by it and in two years after it is formed the honest verdict will be that it has not at all speeded pending litigation.

The bill is now on third reading in the house. It will soon be in the hands of the governor. The executive would do himself credit and delight the overburdened taxpayers if he would refuse his signature to the extravagant and unnecessary bill.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

LEGISLATIVE ROWS.

The legislative session in New Hampshire wound up on Friday last with war between the Houses, the hostilities having been precipitated by the Republican leader in the lower branch who, incensed at the killing of his pet measure in the Senate, opened an address to the members of that Chamber, before whom he appeared by invitation, with the words: "Gentlemen, I have documentary evidence that two-thirds of the members of this honorable body are liars." This was more than Senatorial courtesy could stand, and pandemonium put a closure upon the proceedings. It is fortunate for the good repute of the country that the episode occurred in the staid old Commonwealth of New Hampshire—a Commonwealth of high moralists such as a Blair and Chandler, and one not to be suspected of "plantation manners." But it would have been awkward had the affair happened in the south.

In Indiana the Republican legislature broke up in a disgraceful riot, in which the Democratic secretary of the Commonwealth was nearly killed in order to prevent him from presenting a veto message of the governor.

This is the party of great moral ideas.

THE "Tyrone Times" entered its sixteenth year, last week and appeared in a dress of new type. It is a good paper and we are glad it is prospering.

GRAND Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of labor, nominates Eugene V. Debs as the candidate of the People's party for president in 1896. Debs was the boss of the great Chicago strike, which did so much harm, and we favor his being a candidate for president so the people can get a whack at him and show their detestation of strike leaders.

THE Republicans in the legislature are still busy in the direction of bankrupting the treasury by passing laws to increase salaries and create new offices. The Centre county representatives, Curtin and Womelsdorf, are voting with the rest to do what is not in the interest of the people.

IN New York, same as in this state, the Governor has found it necessary to inform the Republican legislature that it is in a fair way to bankrupt the treasury by voting away the money. Did you ever hear of the Democrats making the stamps fly as the Republicans do in the great states of Pennsylvania and New York? Neither Pattison's administration, nor Cleveland's, was run in that way—economy characterized both.

AND now the legislature at Harrisburg proposes to increase the salary of the superintendent of printing from $2000 to $3000. Go ahead, boys, make the money fly, and don't do anything for the farmer.

IT is doubtful whether Cuba will ever shake off the Spanish yoke except by the foreign assistance. Our own war of independence, in Washington's opinion, would have failed if France had not taken up the cause.

THE Republican party of New York has a terribly heavy load to carry in Boss Platt. His Albany gang are making a black record for the legislative session, so says the Pittsburg Telegraph. And it is just what the Quay gang is doing at Harrisburg.

CHINA and Japan have a truce at present and peace negotiations are going on. The big fellow, China, is very anxious to settle, since the little chap, Japan, has been licking him so badly.

AT THE election in Ohio on Monday the Democrats gained so heavily in many parts that the state is considered doubtful for the Republicans in 1896.

A Dry Memorial Day.

The old veterans won a decisive victory on Weddesday in the House. By a comfortable majority they passed on second reading their bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Memorial day. This measure is not a stranger to the older members of the legislature. It was first introduced in the session of 1887 and reintroduced at every succeeding session. It has always excited much debate and never before reached further than first reading.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

J. A. Sweetwood, of Gregg township, and Miss Sallie E. Condo, of Potter township.

John W. Leathers, of Marion township, and Rachael E. Bratram, of Philadelphia.

George Reiber and Catherine Keller, of Potter township.

Wm. E. Brennan and Florence E. Marshall, of Fillmore.

A Young Attorney to be Married.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Augusta Curtis Merriman, of Bradford, N. Y., and Henry C. Quigley, Esq., in St. Anthony's church, April 17th. Mr. Quigley is one of Centre county's young attorneys, and will occupy Gov. Hasting's mansion at Bellefonte, for the next four years.

Unconstitutional

Judge Barker has decided that the scalp law is unconstitutional, therefore no county will be paid by the commissioners of Cambria county for fox scalps. The case has been pending for some time and the commissioners had refused to grant orders for last year.

New Spring Goods.

Mrs. Lucy Henney has received a fine new line of Spring Millinery goods, comprising hats, bonnets, trimmings, etc. The public is invited to call and inspect the latest in the Millinery line.

Married.

On the 2nd of April at the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, George Reiber and Catharine Keller, of Tusseyville.

—Big spring opening at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, where you can get anything needed at very low figures.

EDWARD C. HUMES.

LECTURES.

"Man and His Destiny" in a Series of Discourses.

Rev. Ira C. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, will deliver a series of discourses of deep interest, in this place, within the next few weeks. The subject will be "Man and His Destiny, Scripturally and Scientifically Considered." The first discourse to be delivered in the Reformed church, on Sunday evening, April 7th, at 7 o'clock.

The next discourse will be in the Lutheran church, on Sunday evening, April 21.

Rev. Mitchell will produce ideas new and original in treating his subjects, and his well-known ability is a guarantee that his discourses will be of deepest interest.

The topics covered by his discourses will be as follows:

1st. God's eternal purpose in creating the world and man.
2d. What is man?
3d. What is life? What is death?
4th. The state of the dead.
5th. Man's final destiny, involving his condition and his home.

Admittance free. A special collection will be held.

Good News for Telephone Users.

Telephone users in this part of the state are much gratified over the announcement of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply company of a revision in its rates, which will mean a considerable saving to subscribers in the majority of places. Under the revision the yearly rent of a 'phone is now $36 for single line service to business places, instead of $60 as heretofore; and, where there are several subscribers to a line, the price is as low as $30. For a residence the price has been reduced from $48 for single line service to $30, and from $36 to $24 for several on a line.

The revision will only affect towns of 10,000 population, or under, having exchanges of their own, and will only apply to subscribers within a radius of one mile of the central office. The Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply company controls all the territory in sixteen counties in the central part of the state, running from Scranton on the northeast to Cambria county on the west. In this district there are about 3,500 subscribers, two-thirds of which number will probably be affected, and this will mean an annual net reduction in revenue to the company of $36,000; but they expect to more than make up this amount in the increased number of subscribers.

To the credit of the company it can be said that this action on their part was all voluntary; they were not compelled to do so for fear of competition or for any other reason.

No More Seeds.

Those of our subscribers who have had any intention of sending to Congressman Arnold for seeds will be disappointed no doubt to learn that there are none to be had, as the Secretary of Agriculture has had the entire allotment shipped to the drouth stricken sections of the West.

Thunder Gust.

Wednesday night, last week, a thunder gust passed over this section which was loud enough for a mid-summer racket; the lightning was vivid and the thunder heavy. Rain accompanied the storm. Next day was clear with cold air.

All Occupied.

Every dwelling and shop in Centre Hall is occupied; a good sign, stand by your town and those who do something to help it on. Never mind the underhand croaker.

Centre County Preacher.

Rev. Fetterolf, a native of Spring Mills, preached a trial sermon in the Lutheran church at Adamsburg, Snyder county, and it is likely he will receive a call from that charge, says the Herald.

Notice.

The examination for teacher's permanent certificates will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Bellefonte, Pa., Friday and Saturday, April 26th and 27th.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

LYON & CO'S

GREAT...
..SPRING..
...OPENING

Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains,
Carpets,
Muslin,

Cinghams,
Prints,
Clothing,
Shoes, Etc.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY STORE IN THIS PART OF THE STATE!

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds, Spring Rollers, good Felt and Oil Cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 12½c, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22. 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½. 40 and 42. The above of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good shoes at low prices. A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, square toe, common sense toe, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and 1.90. Every pair warranted.

You never heard of shoes for these prices, warranted, the finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for ladies, 2.00 and 2.40, of exquisite workmanship; opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe, every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy and stylish and durable, as when sold at 4.00 and 5.00 a pair a year ago. Infant's Shoes, real kid, 27c a pair.

Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boy's good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1 25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40, and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.

We have, beyond doubt, the best wearing shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the sole agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from 1.85 to 4.50 a pair. We have them in patent leathers, russets, buchers, razor toe, needle toe, Yale toe, square toe, half round or any style you may want.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.

Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Men's Suits at 2 90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.

Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00

Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7 50, 8.00, 9.00. 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

Best Table Oilcloth at	- - -	5c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins,	-	4, 4 -2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins,	-	6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias and Fiera Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following real estate.

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Miles township, Centre county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the south by lands of Haines and Royer, on the west by lands of Reuben Gramley, on the south by lands of John Bressler and on the east by lands of Haines and Royer and A. J. Gramley, containing forty acres more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn, saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO

Another tract bounded on the east by lands of Haines and Royer, on the south by lands of Walker and Meyer, on the west by lands of Daniel Harter, on the north by land of same, containing ten acres more or less, no improvements.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Gramley.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut, thence along lands of Joseph Lucas south 44 degrees west 120 perches to a chestnut; thence south 70 degrees west 60 perches to a white oak; thence along lands of Solan Curtin, south 46 degrees east 121 perches to stones; thence along lands of said Curtin north 71 degrees east 112 perches to stones; thence north 43 degrees east 74 perches to a dogwood; thence north 46 degrees west 145 perches to the place of beginning, containing 138 acres 44 perches and allowance.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eliza I. Lucas and N. Bierly and Eliza I. Lucas, administrators of David A. Lucas, dec'd.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage or lot of land situate in the borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an asp, thence along mill race and Daniel Musser estate north 3 ¾ degrees west 14 perches to post, north 64½ degrees west 9 perches to post, thence nor h 83¾ degrees west 51 perches to post, thence south 82 degrees west 8 perches to post, thence along lands of John Stoner south 36 degrees, east 25½ perches to post, thence along lands of M C Spigelmyer north 58¾ degrees east 94 perches to the place of beginning, containing ¾ acre, thereon erected a creamery building.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Hoy.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon C A Faulkner, and the Hon. Benjamin Rich, Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of March, 1895, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 22d day of April, 1895, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, and the one hundredth and eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO
Sheriff

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.

A full line of Trout and other fishing outfits, just opened.

What is this

Non-pull-out

anyhow

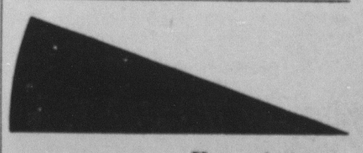
?

It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch.

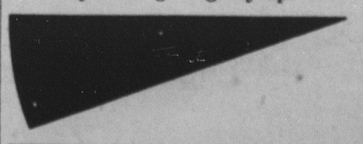
To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A postal will bring you a watch case opener.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.



You ought to get Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.



B. C. ACHENBACH,

BELLEFONTE.

Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.

Wholesaleing Ice - - - - -
- - - - Cream a Specialty.

Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.

Fine Display of Easter Goods.

Come and See.

Lyman Smith's Sister

WOODWARD.

Interesting News Items Gathered for Our Readers.

Ella, the little daughter of D. Engle, whose life had been despaired of is now under the care of Dr. Staines, of Mifflinburg and is improving.

John Barner moved in with his mother-in-law, Mrs. George Voneida, last week.

Our shoemaker J. E. Stover with his family moved to Laurelton, Union county on Wednesday.

William Ettlinger traded his bicycle to a party at Lewisburg for a traction engine.

Wm. Throstle, of Mifflinburg, was at Engle & Brungards camp several days, shoeing their horses and doing general repair work.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness and a number of deaths in our midst the last few weeks.

B. F. Yearick is now working on Harter & Co's mill.

An effort is being made to raise funds to open the cave near N. W. Eby's distillery.

E. B. Sylvis, of Aaronsburg has opened up shop for the repair of boots and shoes in C. W. Hosterman's store house.

Harter & Co. purchased a tract of timber from Stover, Wolf and Hosterman just south of their mill and are now operating on it. They will move their mill on the tract they purchased from Jacob Everett three miles east of Coburn by July 1st.

Miss Lizzie Hosterman, who had been staying with Samuel Motz's during the winter, has gone to Millheim to learn dress making with Mrs. F. O. Hosterman.

No need of invalids going to the North Carolina pine woods for their health, come to Woodward, where the health laden zephyrs of the pine float over our Mountain City giving health to our people; and then we have the purest of water in abundance, with hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity.

N. W. Eby sold five barrels of whiskey to a party from Milroy, being the largest single sale since he is in business.

Thomas F. Smith has taken the contract to build the new school house along Pine creek, near Adam Weaver's farm.

John H. Brungard visited friends and relatives in Sugar Valley several days this week.

John Haines was down with the grip several days last week but is now pulling the saw again.

Wm. Musser moved on his farm lately purchased of the Bower heirs, on April 2nd. Another Democrat in our midst.

"All fools" day, April 1st, saw many a one fooled.

Wages for farm hands in this section range from $5 to $12 per month; day-laborers from 75 cents to $1.00 per day.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

A Cure for Hoarseness.

Now, when the grip is so common, it may be well to give this little remedy for hoarseness, which several persons tell us that they have tried effectually. Bake a lemon or sour orange for twenty minutes in a moderate oven then open the fruit at one end, dig out the inside, sweeten with molasses or sugar. It is said that this will not only cure hoarseness, but will remove pressure from the lungs.

Chicago to New York by Electricity.

Papers for the incorporation of the Interocean electric railway were obtained from the secretary of state Saturday. The capital stock is $200,000,000, and the project is to construct an elevated electric railway from Chicago to New York, and finally to the Pacific ocean. New York and local capitalists are promoting the scheme.

The Curtin Monument.

A bill is now before the legislature appropriating $5,000 for a pedestal for a monument to the late Gov. Curtin. The monument is to be erected in the public square at Bellefonte, and will have a foundation fully twenty-five feet square.

Blair County Licenses.

Judge Bell, of Blair county, has granted sixty-seven tavern licenses and refused twenty-one. The above number brings the county a revenue of $28,550.

Trout Season.

Monday a week, April 15th, the legal season for catching trout opens. The boys are already getting anxious and nervous, and are as impatient as the little boy with the circus.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, On the 28th of March, 1895, it pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to call from our midst our beloved sister, Lydia Smith, be it Resolved,

FIRST—That in her death the church has lost a devoted member and the missionary society a most excellent and faithful worker.

SECOND—That we humbly submit to the will of God; that we devoutly cherish the memory of our much beloved sister, and hereby express our highest appreciation of her labors and toils and lay to heart the lesson addressed to us.

THIRD—That we tender the widowed mother our sincere sympathy, and commend her to "Him who careth for us."

FOURTH—That these resolutions be published in the Centre Hall REPORTER; read in the missionary society and entered in full on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved mother.

MRS. FLORA BAIRFOOT.
MRS. REV. REARICK.
MISS BECKIE DERSTINE.

Change in the Uniform.

It is determined that somewhat of a change in the uniform of the officers of the regular army will be made, which means that the reform will extend to the officers of the National Guard. The braid is to be removed from the blouse and the garment is to remain perfectly plain except the insignia of rank, company and regiment will remain on the shoulder and collar. This will be a decided improvement over the gingerbread trimming, and will take away from the coat the finish that is proper on the uniform of a brass band member but altogether foreign to good taste for the fatigue uniform of a military officer. The chasseur cap is to give way to a cap similar to that worn by the navy. In circumference it is the same at the top as at the bottom, and is rather high with a pointed, protruding visor, giving it a rakish appearance. While the change on the blouse will be a decided improvement, the cap is not likely to be improved. The visor should be left its present shape as a protection or shade for the eyes, but perhaps the inventor of the new visor had a notion of effectiveness when coming in contact with an enemy, as his new invention will be somewhat the shape of the bill of a woodpecker, which that bird uses to penetrate the tree in search of its daily rations of insects and grubs.

Farmers Plowing.

In the valley and vicinity of town some farmers the last week took advantage of the favorable weather, and started on their spring work. The ground is in good condition for plowing and works nicely.

A Salted Mine.

Newton Hamilton's gold craze has panned out nix, the assayer finding no precious metal in the sample sent him. The streets of the town will not be torn up.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	7

The Railroad Man,
The Clergyman,
The Business Man,

and all other men who have to look neat while at work, should know about "CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS. They look exactly like linen, wear well and being *waterproof* do not wilt down with heat and moisture. They do not soil easily and can be cleaned in a moment by simply wiping off with a wet sponge or cloth. Do not confuse these in your mind with composition goods. Every piece of the genuine is stamped like this:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for these and refuse anything else if you wish satisfaction. Remember that goods so marked are the *only* waterproof goods made by coating a linen collar with waterproof "Celluloid," thus giving strength and durability. If your dealer should not have the "Celluloid" send amount direct to us and we will mail you sample post-paid. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, New York.

YOU CAN GET IT AT FAUBLES.

Children's all wool Suits, good, honest wearing goods, at $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50.

Other stores will ask you from 4.00 to 7.00 for the same goods.

You will buy if you see them.

Your Money Back - - For The Asking

Men's all wool Cheviot and Clay Woorsterd Suits, strictly all wool, at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10,00.

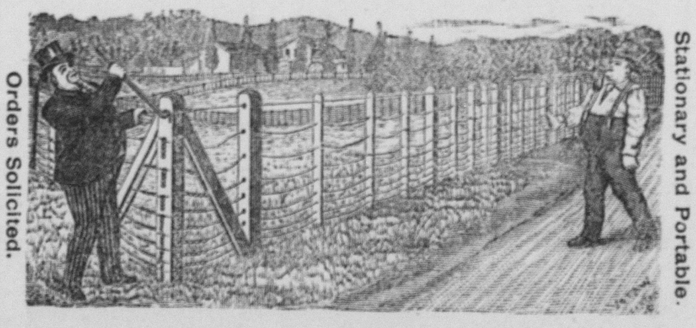
You will wonder how we can sell these goods at such prices.

You will save money by looking at these goods.

Your Money Back For The Asking.

Say, Farmers!

DO YOU KNOW THAT we furnish 100 rods of Nine Strand Wire Fence complete, (except posts) for $30.00. Guaranteed to TURN ANY KIND OF STOCK That any other fence will turn.



Orders Solicited. Stationary and Portable.

Farm and Township Rights for sale proportionately low. Address,

W. W. DELLETT, Gen'l Agt., Centre Hall, Pa.
mar142m OR BUCHANAN FENCE CO., SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

GREAT STOCK! VAST ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

Our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc., of all kinds is the most complete in the valley and our prices worry competition. In fact our competitors can't understand how we can sell goods at such low figures. We are satisfied with a moderate profit, and you get full value on every purchase made. You will probably need an Overcoat or Gloves, and we are sure we have just what you want. A full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods in stock. Produce of all kinds wanted.

HARPER & KREAMER.

BICYCLES

BICYCLES, VEHICLES 1-2 PRICE

IMPLEMENTS — VEHICLES

Save money by buying BICYCLES, VEHICLES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, Etc., of us. We sell goods at ABSOLUTE FACTORY PRICES. Our Bicycles equal any one on earth at less than half others price. We handle only such goods as we can guarantee both ways. Elegant FAMILY SURREY, Canopy Top, Side Curtains, no better made, only $56.00. Nothing so popular on the market. Fine Carriage for $40.00. Platform Spring Wagon, $43.00. We handle a large line of fast selling agents' specialties, consisting of Rein Holders, Glove and Genie Heaters, and thirty other staple articles, which an agent can make $10 a day selling. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

FACTORY PRICE

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

TANSY PILLS!

ALL DRUG STORES. SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

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D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
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Time Table in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7 50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3 53 a. m., Baltimore 10 40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4 30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1 29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6. 2 a. m., New York, 9 23 a. m., week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6 20 a. m., Washington, 7.4', a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8 50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9 30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3 12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 2 15 p. m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8 00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10 40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 24	Hoel	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 45 and 7.40 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m. 5 02 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10 18 a m, and 8 00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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THE NEWS.

Reinhold Sadler, lieutenant governor of Nevada, was arrested on the charge of embezzlement.——Peter Rader, aged 65, a well-known resident of South Easton, was killed by a Lehigh Valley passenger train while walking on the tracks.——B. A. Kahan was robbed and murdered in Philadelphia.——Cora Smith confessed when arrested in Omaha, Neb., that she had poisoned her father in Des Moines, for which crime her mother was sentenced to life imprisonment.——Alfred Martin and Henry James, miners, were crushed to death in the Sleepy Hollow Mine, in Central City, Col., by a mass of dirt and rock which fell upon them in a drift.——Manufacturers of bar iron formed an association in Cleveland.——A gang was arrested in San Francisco accused of conspiring to sell bogus certificates to unregistered Chinamen.

Capt. Philo N. Griffin, who commanded the Chinese cruiser, Chen Fuen, at Port Arthur, and was captured, has been heard from in Egypt.——A gang of men engaged in making out bogus Chinese negotiation papers have been discovered at San Francisco.——At Louisville, Tom Owens was fatally shot while trying to rob a grocery store.——It is believed that John D. Eache, who disappeared recently from New York, is in Canada.——At Nashville, Weakly & Brothers, carpet and furniture dealers, made an assignment. Assets, $55,000; liabilities about $48,000.——St. Paul's Catholic Church at Omaha was burned.——Mr. and Mrs. Maroon were fatally poisoned by toadstools near Comanche, Cal.——Fire destroyed all the business portion of Canaseraga, N. Y. The loss will be $100,000.——News was received at San Francisco that the overdue bark Colusa had arrived at Shanghai.——A trainwa held up near Williamsville, Mo., but the robbers got no money.——A company will be formed in Kansas to make a new kind of sleeping car.——In a fight between bandits and citizens near Brazg's Station, Indian Territory, Samuel McWilliams and George Sanders were killed.——The commission firm of Malcolm & Waterbury, Chicago, made an assignment, being forced to do so by the bears in the pork market.——Miss Mollie Easley was found with her throat cut at her home near Princeton, Ky.——Pinkerton detectives in Chicago stated that John McGowan and Abe Rothschild, expert jewelry thieves, who had been operating extensively in Southern cities, had been captured.

The Kansas City grand jury returned twelve indictments of parties for election frauds.——Senator Maurice Rogers of Trenton, N. J., announced his candidacy for the New Jersey gubernatorial nomination.——Governor Morrill, of Kansas, sent a despatch to President Cleveland calling his attention to the unjust imprisonment by the French Government of ex-Consul Waller at Madegascar, he being a native of Kansas.——Twenty-six prisoners escaped from the city prison in Wichita, Kan.——Mrs. William Lewis and her three children were injured by an explosion at their home in New Castle, Pa.——Burglars tortured two women in Lower Hopewell, N. J.——The case against Claus A. Bixt for the murder of Catherine Ging was called in the District Court in Minneapolis and reset for May 14. Both sides consented.——Major McDonough ex-superintendent of letter carriers in the Boston Postoffice, who was convicted of taking letters from the mails some two months ago, was sentenced to five years in the state prison.——Maggie Tiller was condemned to be hung in Chicago for the murder of Charles Miller.——Henry L. Haupt, president of the Montana Mining, Loan and Investment Company, is being tried in the United States Court in Butte for swindling on an extensive scale.

L. S. Milligan, one of the best-known citizens of Leaox, Ia., while brooding over impending financial disasters brought on by speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade placed a revolver to his head, and sent a bullet through his skull.——Walter I. Blake, city editor of the Stockton (Cal.) Independent, and one of the best-known newspaper men on the Pacific coast, was shot and dangerously wounded under the windows of the Palace Hotel by a footpad.——A. P. A. clerks in the Savannah Postoffice are alleged to have entered into a combine.——The large planing mill and three million feet of lumber, owned by Rainey, Hearne & Harris, of Fort Worth, Tex., which is located at Robertsville, was destroyed by fire.——Three executions, aggregating $7,240.87, have been entered against A. P. Bergin, of Slatington, president of the Washington Slate Company, in Allentown, Pa.——The Waller House, a small hotel at Central Lake, Mich., burned. James Miller, the porter, was cremated, and the other inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.——The trial of ex-Policeman Robert J. Boykin for shooting Deputy Sheriff Smith has terminated in the West Side Court, in Denver, when the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

An effort will be made to allow Newfoundland to enter the Canadian Confederacy.——At Toronto, A. F. Zimmerman fatally injured a woman and then killed himself.——Wm. Wilson, alias Stevenson, was arrested at Huntsville, Alabama, charged with robbing the mails in Texas and Arkansas.——Several disasters to shipping are reported off the coast of Nowfoundland.——W. W. Carrington, an anarchist, killed himself at San Francisco.——Canada's cabinet was reorganized.——John Hovak, the second of the two men entombed at No. 7 Trescow colliery, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Pa., was taken out. He was dead when found.——W. Irving Carpenter, assistant cashier of the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad, at the Englewood Station, was arrested in Chicago on the charge of embezzlement.——President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, was re-elected at the meeting of the board of directors in Philadelphia.

FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Three Large Stores and a Valuable Library Destroyed.

Fire broke out in the four-story block on Grand avenue, which was occupied by Landauer & Company, wholesale dry-goods, and Tanner & Co., furnishing goods. That building and one adjoining, occupied by Darling & Wombold, clothiers, were destroyed.

The flames spread across the street and consumed the Milwaukee Library, containing a valuable collection of books. The total loss is over $200,000.

ROBBERS KILLED.

Three of Them Meet Death in Kentucky.

THREE OTHERS ESCAPED.

The Company Was Warned in Time by Officers of a Secret Service That Has Recently Been Established.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt at a train robbery occurred at 2.30 A. M. in the southern part of Kentucky.

Six men undertook to rob the southbound No. 3 Queen and Crescent train, which left Cincinnati at 8 P. M. One of the robbers was killed outright; another died at 4 o'clock in the morning; a third, giving the name of Miller, has since succumbed. The other three have not yet been heard from. The train was delayed not more than 10 minutes, and reached Chattanooga at 8 A. M. on time.

The reason for this summary disposal of so large a body of train robbers was that some intimation of their purpose had been given to the railroad and express authorities, and T. R. Griffin, who serves as superintendent of police on the Southern road, had with him two trusty assistants.

The train had just reached the south end of Tunnel No. 9, which is a mile north of Greenwood, when the robbers signaled it to stop. They had hardly disclosed their purpose before Mr. Griffin and his assistants on the train began shooting, and in a few minutes three of the robbers had fallen, the other three had fled and the train was soon speeding on its way.

No injury was suffered by anyone on the train, and the treasure in care of the Adams Express Company's messenger was saved.

WARNED IN TIME.

CINCINNATI, O.—General Manager Carroll of the Queen and Crescent Road, has received word of the defeat of the train-robbers at Greenwood, Ky., but no details of the battle. The special agent in charge of the police department of the road led the successful fight with the thieves.

General Manager Barrett of the Adams Express Company looks upon this as an important event. The express company has adopted the plan of a secret service to protect its property against robbers. This is the first result of the new method. While it is costly, it is infinitely more effective than any amount of detective work employed to arrest and punish robbers. Mr. Barrett says the robbers could have had no knowledge of the amount of money carried by last night's train; that they made their attempt as a pure venture. He declines to say what would have been their reward if they had been successful.

DEATH OF THE THIRD MAN.

A telegram from Cumberland Falls says the third man who was taken from the engine has since died, making the third man dead. The robbery was planned to have been committed on the 11th of this month, but on account of a creek near the scene being out of its banks the men were afraid they would be caught and postponed it. A farmer says the men have been camping in a hollow near by for five weeks. One of the gang gave them away to the officials, and the trains have been loaded with detectives for the past month.

CABLE SPARKS.

Miss Van Buren secured first prize at the Nice battle of flowers.

Rear-Admiral Meade's squadron of warships has sailed for San Domingo.

The German State Council concluded its labors, a ter being in session eight days.

The Welsh disestablishment bill was advanced to second reading in the House of Commons.

Temperance advocates in London observed the nine y-first anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Neal Dow.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has lowered the rate on lumber from Vancouver to the East $2.50 per thousand feet.

A despatch from Quito says that the insurrection in Ecuador has been suppressed and that the leaders have been arrested.

Viceroy Li HungChang has reached Japan prepared to negotiate a treaty of peace. He is accompanied by Mr. John W. Foster.

General Barrios, the Nicaraguan envoy, is said to have sought the sympathy of the United States to resist the demands of Great Britain.

The wreck of the Spanish warship Reina Regente has been found near the straits of Gibraltar. The entire crew of 420 men have perished.

A cargo of dynamite on board a vessel near Dusseldorf, Germany, exploded, killing several people and doing great damage to property.

Recent changes in the Japanese cabinet are said to have an important bearing on the peace negotiations and favorable to an armistice.

INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.

Forty More Rioters Named by the Grand Jury at New Orleans.

The Grand Jury brought in forty indictments for murder against men implicated in the riots of March 12. It also presented a report on the subject of the riots, which it has been investigating for nearly two weeks. The blame for the riots and the loss of life is placed on the authorities.

The trouble had been brewing for some months, and energetic action on the part of the authorities would have prevented the final bloody outbreak. The police are also denounced for their cowardice, and attention is called to the fact that they did not make a single arrest and fired but a single shot, and that at one of the negroes who was attempting to escape from the rioters.

The Grand Jury declared that the attack on the negro laborers was thoroughly organized and arranged in advance, and the forces of the rioters, armed with shotguns and rifles, began marching on the levee as early as 5 o'clock in the morning.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The late Rev. Dr. Lord, of Buffalo, officiated at the funeral of one of Buffalo's notoriously rich and wicked citizens. After noting the deceased's parentage and date of birth he closed his tribute by saying: "Our dead friend had one noble virtue. He always got up early in the morning."

The Sultan of Turkey is more interested in Americans who visit his palace at Constantinople than in guests of other nationalities, and frequently extends to them special courtesies. A party of them recently received with the Sultan's compliments bouquets of fresh flowers that he had had cut for their benefit.

Andrew J. Houston, of Dallas, Tex. son of General Sam Houston, has presented to the city of Cincinnati the dagger which Santa Ana surrendered to his father at the battle of San Jacinto. The dagger has a twelve-inch blade of the finest Toledo steel and a six-inch handle mounted with gold. The scabbard is made of tortoise shell, with numerous bands of gold and silver encircling it.

Isaac Sprague, who died in Wellesley, Mass., a few days ago at the age of 83, had a wide reputation as an ornithologist. His father was a cooper, and he was to a great extent self-taught, but he won Audubon's esteem. He left some rare portfolio of water-color paintings of birds. All the illustrations in Professor Gray's botanical works, some of them beautifully executed, were done by Mr. Sprague.

JAPS EXPRESS SORROW.

They Regret the Attack Made Upon Li Hung Chang.

Resolutions have been submitted to the Japanese Diet at Yokohama regretting the attack made upon Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who was shot at and wounded in the face at Saimoneski.

The bullet has not yet been extracted from the face of Li Hung Chang, but the viceroy's condition is favorable; he has no fever, and is suffering but little pain. His assailant, who is described as a political bravo, rushed from the crowd when Li Hung Chang's palanquin was passing, seized the carrier's hand, and fired at the Chinese statesman. The bullet entered the viceroy's left cheek. The affair has caused the greatest indignation here.

KOBE.—Li Hung Chang is making good progress toward recovery from the effects of the bullet wound in his face, inflicted by Koyama Rokunosuki. The wound has developed no dangerous symptoms.

The would-be assassin is reported to be a lunatic. He has a criminal record, and has served a term of imprisonment.

Precautions against a Japanese attack have been taken at Foochow, Amoy and Swatow. The harbor of Amoy has been planted with torpedoes, and it is thought probable that the Japanese will make an attempt to capture that place.

The Chinese steamers are unable to enter the harbor of Tamsui, in Northern Formosa, owing to the torpedoes planted there.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The miners of Pomeroy Bend, Ohio, resolved unanimously to strike against a reduction from 2 cents per bushel to 1¾, as proposed by several operators.

A telegram from Youngstown, Ohio, says the Mahoning and Shenango Valley iron manufacturers demand a reduction of 15 per cent. in the wages of finishers and a cut from $4 to $3.50 for puddlers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway directors decided as a measure of retrenchment to make a general reduction in wages and salaries. A 5 per cent. cut will be made in salaries up to $2,000 per year, and above that 10 per cent.

The strike of the electrical workers in New York city, has come to an end. The result is a complete victory for the Electrical Contractors' Association, and an overwhelming defeat for the Board of Walking Delegates of the various trade unions who have been conducting it.

George H. Daniels, of the New York Central Railroad, in an address at the closing session of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, in New York, said: "Railroad strikes, like railroad wars on passenger rates, are of no benefit except to a few labor agitators in the one case and a few ticket scalpers in the other; they both result in loss to the strikers, the railroads and the public at large."

The diamond cutters, from whom the immigration authorities have been on the lookout, arrived in New York on the steamship Majestic, from Liverpool. There were 125 of them, all second cabin passengers. They were detained and sent to Ellis Island, suspected of being contract laborers. One of the 18 men brought by the Westernland made affidavit that he and his companions had come to the United States under contract to work for a firm in Cincinnati.

DOUBLE MURDER OUT AT LAST.

Sam Butler, a Baptist Exhorter, Had Killed His Wife and Child.

The murder of wife and child by a stranger named Sam Butler, who sometimes poses as a Baptist preacher, was just brought to light though committed last December. The crime was perpetrated near Poplar Springs, suburb of Meridian, Miss. Butler came to Meridian at the time mentioned and was given work by C. F. Wood, who also engaged Butler's wife to cook.

One day Butler was seen beating his wife. The next day the wife and child were gone. Butler explained that he had sent them away to relatives. Relatives of Mrs. Butler came to Meridan from Quitman to look for her. Search was instituted. The bodies of the wife and child were found in a shallow grave one hundred yards from the house in which they had lived. The head of each was crushed with an axe. Butler has disappeared.

William L. Wilson, the new Postmaster General, was in New York the other day. He called on Postmaster Dayton, and had an extended conference with him at the New York Post Office with regard to the improvement of the post office service.

AN ARMISTICE.

Fighting Will Stop Pending Peace Negotiations.

CHINA'S REQUEST GRANTED

The Attempt to Assassinate Li Hung Chang Induced the Mikado to be Lenient With His Defeated Enemy.

The Emperor of Japan has declared an unconditional armistice.

Advices received in St. Petersburg from Tokio say that the decision of the Emperor of Japan to declare an unconditional armistice was due to the extreme indignation aroused by the attack on Viceroy Li Hung Chang.

The news that an unconditional armistice had been declared by the Emperor of Japan was confirmed at the Japanese legation at Washington, where it was stated that a cablegram to this effect had been received from the home government. The full text of this cable is as follows:

"On the opening of the negotiations the Chinese plenipotentiary proposed an armistice, which the Japanese government was willing to accept on certain conditions. While this negotiation was going on the untoward event happened on the person of the Chinese plenipotentiary. His Majesty the Emperor, in view of this unhappy occurrence, commanded the Japanese plenipotentiaries to consent to temporary armistice without conditions. This was communicated to the Chinese plenipotentiary."

The power of the Japanese government to execute the armistice will now be put to a critical test. The military power of Japan, in the judgment of intelligent observers, has almost outstripped the civil power during the war. This has caused serious concern, as it has been feared that the military element, backed by the war spirit among the people, would not submit to an armistice even if the civil authorities ordered one.

About three weeks ago, in anticipation of the armistice, Prince Komatsee was created commander-in-chief over all the armies. The purpose of this step was to concentrate authority in one man, in close touch with the imperial household, who could thus execute an armistice by a simultaneous cessation of hostilities by the three armies. It now remains to be seen whether Prince Komatsee can execute the important commission given to him. The splendid discipline shown by the armies during the war gives assurance that there will be immediate a quiescence by the military, and yet Prince Komatsee has to contend himself against a war spirit inflamed by many victories. It has been said that an armistice would be so unpopular among the people and soldiery that it would assure the political retirement of Japan's two chief statesmen—Count Ito and Mr. Matsu—who have served as peace envoys.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A business block in Perry, Oklahoma Territory, was burned, causing a loss of $60,000.

The Slater woolen mill, at Webster, Mass., was damaged to the extent of $75,000 of a boiler. No person was injured.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Hall's Mill, 35 miles from Marshall, Texas, six men were killed and five seriously wounded.

Four miners were killed and one fatally injured by an explosion of giant powder in the Verdi mines, at Minas Prietas, Sonora, Mexico.

Jacob Goldberg and his wife were suffocated by gas at their home in Indianapolis. Goldberg, in attempting to escape from the deadly fumes, fell across a stove and was terribly burned.

James Havens; aged 5 years, died at Norwalk, Conn., from the effects of drinking whiskey which his father had left within his reach. Another child, aged 4, is critically ill from the same cause.

George Marcott, aged 13, was killed, and Fred. Marcott, his cousin, aged 25, was fatally injured, in Duluth, Minn., by the breaking of a fire escape, the working of which they were demonstrating.

A freight wreck occurred on the Iowa Division of the Burlington, near Hinckley, Illinois. Fireman John Williams, of Savannah, Illinois, was instantly killed, and Engineer Spencer, of Aurora, was fatally injured.

A passenger train on the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, while running near Natural Tunnel, Virginia, was ditched on a curve. Fireman Grubbs and engineer Barton were fatally injured in jumping from the locomotive.

The south-bound vestibuled train on the Southern Railway jumped the track near Jackson, Ga., and was almost completely wrecked. No one was killed and all the passengers escaped without serious injury. The engineer and firemen were injured, the latter seriously.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Senor Dupuy de Lome Appointed to the United States.

Senor Dupuy de Lome has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States, in succession to Senor Murugua.

Senor de Lome was the Spanish minister at Washington three years ago, serving only six months, and being succeeded by Senor Murugua. He is a Conservative, which in part led to his being succeeded by Senor Murugua, a Liberal. Now the politics of Spain have taken another shift, and Mr. de Lome is likely to come back to his former station. He also served in this country as one of Spain's World's Fair commissioners, the post being particular important at a time when one of Spain's royal family (Princess Eulalie) visited the World's Fair.

The Spanish authorities continue to send out reports of victories over the Cuban insurgents. Senator Morgan says he is in favor of annexation of the island.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A convention of United Mine Workers was held at Cubois to consider a demand for an increase in wages. Definite actions were postponed.

Attorney General McCormick at Harrisburg, delivered an opinion to the effect that Governor Hastings could not remove Recorder of Deeds Curley.

The case of Anna Dickinson to recover heavy damages for false imprisonment continued at Scranton with her sister upon the stand for the defense.

The funeral of the late Adjutant General Greenland was held at his home in Clarion, Governor Hastings and his staff being present.

E. M. Butz, of Pittsburg, was awarded $2,800 for work done on the new court house. He claims about $3,500.

James Jones, of Harrisburg, was arrested at Palmyra, charged with swindling a number of residents at that place out of small sums of money.

Hayes Mitchell, 23 years old, attempted to cross the Monongahela at McKeesport in a skiff. The boat was found bottom upward and Mitchell is supposed to have been drowned.

Miss Anna Dickinson during her examination at Scranton, in her suit for $125,000, proved herself a very artful witness.

The Jackel vs. Caldwell suit for land damages was settled out of court at Hollidaysburg, by the defendant confessing judgment for $12,300.

George McClelland, the supposed murderer of Kerney Sutton, the Tarentum glass-blower, returned and gave himself up to the sheriff.

Two miners were imprisoned by a fall of coal in the Treskow Colliery, near Hazleton. One was rescued alive and the other is still entombed.

Mrs. Henry Lawrence is lying critically ill at her residence on North Fourteenth street, in Lebanon, as the result of the thoughtless act of her son, a little boy aged 10 years. Mrs. Lawrence attended a revival service near her home and on her return seated herself on a chair in the family sitting room. The lad in a joking way pulled the chair away, throwing his mother violently to the floor. Convulsions resulted and the woman may die.

Oliver banks, 12 years old, of Ringtown, was shot and instantly killed by William Jones, aged 14 years, at the home of the latter's parents in the Catawissa Valley. The shooting was accidental, and the unfortunate boy who discharged the gun is almost crazed with grief.

John Oswald who was murdered by his son Charles, was buried at Reading.

The examinat on of bail ts by the Heller Laubach Senatorial Investigation Committee at Easton, was finished and the hearing of arguments began.

Miss Nellie Van Tire was probably fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp at Allegheny.

J. W. M. Newlin, of the Philadelphia Bar, presented a memorial in the lower house of the Legislature asking for the impeachment of Judge Gordon.

Motorman Frank Mehaffy saved the lives of two children near Kready's Post Office, Lancaster County.

Susquehanna fishermen do not approve of the eel basket bill pending in the Legislature.

The Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad must again change the route of its tracks near Morea. When the line was laid originally it crossed a vein of coal, which was being stripped at an acute angle. Two years ago a change was made by abandoning that route and changing it to cross in a circuitous way. This new change will involve a bigger outlay than heretofore and it will be necessary to change the channel of Mill Creek. This has been partly done by the refuse from the coal, which is washed from the breakers.

Andrew Boriski, a Polander, was brought out of the Red Ash No. 2 Mine, Wilkes-Barre, totally blind. Two months ago while Boriski was working in what is known as a running breast a piece of flying coal struck him in the left eye, destroying it. He then resolved to give up working in the mines but Friday he applied for a chamber despite the protests of his wife, who did not want him to go inside a mine again. He went to work, and about 3 o'clock while drilling, a piece of flying coal destroyed his remaining eye.

Mrs. John F. Core, of Marion, who is slightly demented, carried her youngest child, two years old, to the well and dropped the infant in. Another child, 5 years old endeavored to prevent the mother's actions but failed. The body of the child was recovered an hour or so later. There was five feet of water in the well. The husband was not at home, and there has been much unhappiness in the family for several years. The woman will be sent to an asylum. Three young children are still living.

George M. Irwin, the blind pool operator, at Pittsburg, purged himself of contempt by surrending his books and papers.

The enormous ice gorges which threatened the safety of a number of towns along the Allegheny River slid out quietly.

Miss May Pearson died at Grove City from the effects of a solution taken to remove freckles.

Rev. Isaac B. Bagley, in a sermon at Harrisburg, made a general charge that police officials of that city knowingly permitted immoral establishments to run.

The family of Mrs. Rohn at Easton were nearly killed by coal gas.

The Lock Haven Traction Company was organized. It has leased for 999 years the present line of the Lock Haven Electric Street Railway Company. The President is C. A. Bragg, of Philadelphia. The directors are A. Markle, of Hazleton; Frank S. Given, of Columbia; Robert R. Irvine, of Lock Raven; N. J. Mitchell and George Breed, of Philadelphia.

William Young, a well-known farmer, residing near Harmony, fell from his haymow while feeding stock, struck head-first on the floor fifteen feet below and was instantly killed. His neck was broken and skull crushed. He was 63 years of age.

It is reported that Count Herbert Bismarck has declined to accept the post of German ambassador to Russia.

A BIG BANK CRASH.

The Cincinnati Commercial Closes its Doors With Heavy Liabilities.

The Commercial Bank, the oldest institution of the kind in Cincinnati assigned, Wm. Campbell, cashier of the bank, being named as assignee. The bank was compelled to make good $50,000 of bad paper, and this precipitated the crash. There was a hurried meeting of directors and the assignment was decided upon.

The assets and liabilities are unknown even by the bank officials, but are reliably reported at about $1,000,000 each. There was a paid up capital of $318,000 and deposits averaged $700,000. The officers and largest stockholders are: President, C. B. Foote; William H. Campbell; directors, J. B. Speker, A. L. Batterman, Wm. Herron and J. B. Hall.

The bank is the depository for several suburban towns, a number of building associations, Robert Clark & Co., the Probate Court and the Cuvier Club.

The Commercial Bank was established in 1831, and has included in its directory the Pendletons, Longworths and Dandridges. There are many charges of bad management and it is claimed the bank has been discounting its own paper for two weeks past.

A SCHOOLGIRL MURDERED.

Found With Her Throat Cut Lying in a Stream of Water.

The fourteen-year-old daughter of Jacob Dean, who lives near Harmony, Caroline county, Md., left home for school in the morning as usual. As she did not return at the accustomed hour her parents became alarmed about her and began to search for her. Late in the afternoon her body was found in a branch near her home. Her throat had been cut in a most brutal manner. The neighborhood is thoroughly aroused and diligent search is being made for the perpetrator of the crime, but no one has yet been implicated.

20,000 Cotton Bales Burned.

Fire destroyed Kern's coffin and box manufactory, New Orleans, La. A high wind prevailed and the air was filled with flying sparks. These sparks ignited some uncovered bales of cotton in the yards of the International Cotton Press, seven blocks away. Twenty thousand bales of cotton were damaged or destroyed. The total amount of the loss of the burned cotton aggregates about half a million dollars; fully insured. The loss on the compresses and machinery is $78,000.

Of Interest to Women Voters.

In registering for municipal elections in Kansas women are not required to state their exact age, but will comply with the law by simply stating that they are "over twenty-one." This is official. The subject has been thoroughly agitated at Topeka. A pertinent fact was developed by the discovery that a well known man refused to state his age, but said he was "over twenty-one." He got a certificate.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $	4 00
High Grade Extra			3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58		61
CORN—No. 2 White	50		50½
OATS—Southern & Penn.	57		57½
RYE—No. 2	56½		57
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	12 50		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 00		11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 00		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ $	65
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6½	@ $	7
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	8½		8¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	65	@ $	70
ONIONS	60		80
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@ $	7
Clear ribsides			8
Hams	10¾		10¾
Mess Pork, per bar			13 50
LARD—Crude			6
Best refined			8
BUTTER.			
UTTER—Fine Crmy	21	@ $	22
Under fine	20		21
Creamery Rolls	18		19
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	12	@ $	12¼
N. Y. flats	12¼		12½
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	11½	@ $	12
North Carolina	10		11
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	12	@ $	15
Ducks, per lb	13		14
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	1 50	@ $	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 00	@ $	5 25
Good to Fair	3 75		4 00
SHEEP	2 00		4 25
Hogs	4 60		5 00
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@ $	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59½		61¾
RYE—Western	48		50
CORN—No. 2	56		56¾
OATS—No. 3	36		36¾
BUTTER—State	12		20
EGGS—State	13		13¾
CHEESE—State	8		11¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	60		60¾
CORN—No. 3	49¼		49¾
OATS—N. 2	37		37¾
BUTTER—State	20		21
EGGS—Penns. ft	11		12

SONG OF LOVE.

I know not of moonlight or starlight
Be soft on the land and the sea—
I catch but the near light, the far light,
Of eyes that are beaming for me;
The scent of the night, of the roses,
May burden the air for the, sweet—
'Tis only the breath of thy sighing,
I know as I lie at thy feet.

The winds may be sobbing or singing,
Their touch may be fervent or cold.
The night bells may toll or be ringing—
I care not while thee I enfold!
The feast may go on, and the music
Be scattered in ecstasy round—
Thy whisper, "I love thee! I love thee!"
Hath flooded my soul with its sound.

I think not of time that is flying,
How short is the hour I have won;
How near is this living to dying,
How the shadow still follows the sun;
There is naught upon earth, no desire
Worth a thought, though 'twere had by a sign!
I love thee! I love thee! bring nigher
Thy spirit, thy kisses, to mine.

—Edmund C. Sedman.

Lieut. Grey's Adventure.

BY E. E. YOUMANS.

Newton Grey drew rein at the gate of a small farm house on a lonely country road in one of the Southern States and solicited lodgings for the night. He was a lieutenant in the Union army, and a few days previous had been sent out on a mission of importance in which he had been quite successful. He was now on his return, the bearer of certain information which would be of great importance to the "boys in blue."

During the time he was out, however, rain had fallen almost incessantly, and as a consequence travel was exceedingly arduous. He had journeyed far that day and was much fatigued, so it was with pleasant anticipation of a comfortable night's repose that he approached the house.

His summons was answered by a rough looking man, to whom he made known his desire.

"I reckon we can accommodate you, stranger," said the latter, and after calling a negro boy to take care of the horse he turned again to Grey.

"Now if you'll come in we'll give you a warm supper and a bed," he said.

As the soldier saw his horse disappear an uncomfortable feeling came over him. Perhaps he was trusting this man too far. However he shook off the sense of distrust and followed him to the house.

The only occupant beside themselves was a woman whom the man introduced as his wife. She was busy clearing the table for they had evidently just dined, and the sight of it made the lieutenant forget every thing else for the time but the boisterous clamorings of a thoroughly aroused appetite.

"Sit right up and help yourself, stranger," said his host and Newton was not slow to obey.

He ate heartily. During the meal the man conversed pleasantly, and by the time the repast was concluded the soldier began to regard his previous mistrust unwarranted.

They continued to talk for more than an hour, then Newton asked to be shown to his room. The man secured a candle and prepared to lead the way.

As they were about passing from the room the woman rushed in, saying, excitedly:

"The smokehouse is empty and the door wide open."

"The deuce!" cried the man, and abruptly settling down the candle he strode from the apartment, followed by the woman.

In a few minutes they returned, the latter exclaiming as she entered the hall:

"Just wait till I git hold o' her; I'll break every bone in her body. But it's all your fault, Tom Jones. If you'd done as I wanted you to you'd a nailed up the door."

"Oh, shut up. She'll come back, I reckon." Then they came into the room again, and taking up the candle Jones continued.

"Come on, stranger, I'll show you to your room. He volunteered no explanation of the recent episode, and much mystified Newton followed him up stairs, where he was ushered into a small chamber. His host placed the light on the table and withdrew.

Newton prepared to retire. He locked the door and carefully examined his revolvers, after which he threw off his coat and boots and laid down upon the bed.

He was soon sleeping soundly.

How long he was unconscious he could not determine, but he suddenly awoke with a start, and at the same moment he heard footsteps cautiously ascending the stairs. He sprang silently up, drew on his coat and boots, and grasped his revolver just as those without paused in front of his door.

For a moment not a sound was heard, then the knob was cautiously turned. As the door did not open a smothered imprecation reached his ears, followed by the voice of his host, saying:

"Confound it, I forgot to take out the key."

Convinced that he was in some kind of peril the lieutenant began looking about for some means of escape from the room. The window attracted his attention and toward it he made his way.

Noiselessly raising the sash he climbed out on the small piazza it overlooked. At the same moment the door fell in with a crash and half a dozen men rushed into the room. They took in the situation at a glance, and discharged their pistols at the fugitive just as he dropped rom the piazza to the ground.

Grey quickly ran around the corner of the house. As he did so he was suddenly grasped firmly around the waist and a man called out:

"Here he is; I've got him!"

"Hold him till we git there," shouted Tom Jones, from the rear.

"Take that, you rascal!" cried the lieutenant, and with the stock of his revolver he dealt his captor a terrific blow on the head.

The fellow dropped in a heap, and the fugitive dashed on around the building to come suddenly upon several horses tied to the fence in front of the house.

At sight of them an idea entered Grey's mind on which he acted without loss of time. Hastily untying the halter of the nearest horse he sprang into the saddle and galloped away just as the pursuers came upon the scene.

Another volley of bullets rattled around his head, but fortunately he was not injured, and he urged the horse to his best speed, soon being convinced by the clatter of hoofs behind that he was being pursued.

Suddenly a dull, roaring sound ahead broke upon his ears. Puzzled to account for it he galloped on, pausing at last with a groan of dismay. A river lay before him, the waters of which, swelled by the recent rains, had washed away the bridge.

What was he to do? To surrender to his pursuers was not to be thought of, and to attempt crossing the river would likely prove destruction.

But there was no time to lose.

The enemy was close upon him, and seeing from the distance that something had occurred to bar his escape began to shout in triumph.

He quickly decided what to do. He would risk the river.

He urged his trembling horse forward. The latter refused to obey, but by applying the spurs unmercifully he succeeded in starting him, and with a snort of terror he sprang into the water.

The current whirled them under in a thrice, and the lieutenant had all he could do to cling to the saddle as the horse, rising again, struck out wildly for the other shore.

The stream was full of floating logs that had been carried down from above, and one of these suddenly struck the horse in the head. The poor brute sank from under him, leaving Grey struggling in the current.

But the lieutenant threw out his arms and managed to grasp the log as it rushed by. With much difficulty he drew himself upon the timber and clung to it with tenacity.

On down the stream the log bore him, while other timbers and obstructions came into his way so thick and fast that he narrowly escaped being crushed to death.

At last he noticed with a feeling of horror that the river was rapidly narrowing and the current increasing in turbulence. The banks rose on either side to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, and into this swirling gorge he soon found himself.

The log began turning and twisting in all directions, and he was submerged many times. Suddenly he lost his hold entirely and slipped off into the water to begin struggling desperately for life.

With an energy born of despair he struck out for the bank. His strength was soon spent. With a groan he was about giving up the terrific struggle when his hands came in contact with some bushes growing out from the shore.

With his last remnant of strength he grasped them, contriving to wind their long ends around his body. Then, lashed to and fro by the merciless current, he sank into unconsciousness.

When he finally came to his senses the light of day had appeared. The river had subsided somewhat, and he found himself hanging from the bushes a few feet above the water. He looked up to the top of the bank and groaned as he realized his inability to reach it unaided.

"What shall I do?" he cried, in despair.

Then he started in surprise. Surely that was a child crying on the bank above him. Listening intently he was soon convinced that he was not mistaken.

"Who's up there?" he called.

The next moment a little tear stained face looked down upon him. It evidently belonged to a little girl of 6 or 7 years, and as the soldier beheld her he forgot his own peril for the time in his surprise at her presence.

"Who are you, child?" he asked.

"Bessie," she answered.

"Bessie who?"

"Just Bessie."

"Have you no other name?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"How did you come here?"

"I runned away. The people didn't treat me good. They locked me in the smoke house, but I got out and ran off yest'day morning."

Grey uttered a cry of surprise.

"Was it Tom Jones who put you there?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; he's a bad man."

"I believe you, child," said the soldier.

He began looking around again. There was a wild vine running along the top of the bank, at sight of which an idea came to him. He managed to get out his knife, and, after opening it, tossed it up to the child.

"Take the knife, Bessie, and cut that vine in two; but be careful you don't cut your fingers," he said.

She did as directed, and after much difficulty succeeded.

"Now pull one end over the bank so I can reach it," he went on.

But this was no easy task for her. After doing all she could the vine was still a foot or more above him. He contrived to draw himself up sufficiently to grasp it, however, then seizing it firmly he allowed his weight to fall back upon it. Being well entangled in the bushes above, it sustained him nicely.

Then began the task of climbing up. In his weak condition this was exceedingly arduous, and when he finally reached the summit and drew himself over the edge his strength left him and he would have fallen back had not Bessie seized his arms and tugged with all her might. She could not do much, of course, but just that little assistance was all he needed and a moment later he was safe.

Grey now stretched himself out for a long rest and the child told him more about how she came there. She had ran away the preceding afternoon, crossing the bridge which was subsequently destroyed, and finally lost her way. Wandering around till night she sank exhausted near the river, where she must have slept for hours. She refused to go back to the people she had left and Newton decided to take her with him for the present at least.

After he had thoroughly rested they started on the return journey. Bessie began crying for something to eat after awhile, but being afraid to trust himself at any of the houses along the way he gathered some wild berries for her, promising her something better later on.

Toward the middle of the afternoon they reached the Union lines and the lieutenant lost no time in getting a party of men ready to go back and capture the ruffianly Tom Jones and his gang. But when they came to the river they had to go miles out of their way to find a crossing, and by the time they reached the old farm house the outlaws had gone.

Grey then made his way to another place further down where he remembered seeing an old negro during his journey of the previous day, and from this fellow he managed to learn that Jones and his wife with a gang of men had gone by early that morning.

Then he asked the man if he knew anything about the little girl who had lived with Jones and was told that she was a niece of the man, her mother having died some time before, leaving Bessie to the tender care of the ruffian and his wife.

"Dey treats 'er pow'ful bad," concluded the negro shaking his head.

There was nothing for the lieutenant to do now but return, and he gave the order accordingly, hoping later to find Bessie's folks and return her to them. But in this he was unsuccessful, and before many days the child became so attached to him that he began to wish he could keep her.

He did finally send her home to his folks, and though he continued to make inquiries about her nothing ever came of it. Before the war ended, however, he learned that Tom Jones was a notorious guerrilla, and that he with several of his men had been shot dead in a raid on a plantation further south, while his wife had entirely disappeared.

PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN.

Some Delights Which Men Do Not Enjoy.

As between man and woman the woman has much the best of it in law. The wife may leave the husband whenever she likes and may live by herself or go away with some other woman's husband, and no law can bring her back. But if it is the husband who deserts his wife the law is after him with a sharp stick, and he must keep on supporting her, even in cases where she has given some cause for his desertion. In most divorce suits the jury will find for the woman on general principles, because the average jury knows the average superiority of the average woman to the average man. If a woman jilts an admirer there is nothing for him but to swallow his pride or his love or his wrath and look for comfort elsewhere; but if a man jilts a woman she can go to court and collect $50,000 for breach of promise; and although women who resort to this way of making money are usually adventuresses the average jury is again on her side.

A man is responsible for his wife's debts, and she can go to the big shops and have silks, feathers and velvets sent home and compel him to pay for them, even though he has to subsist on peanuts for months after; but if he goes to buying cigars or sporting clothes or goes to theaters too often she can call the law in to stop him from squandering, and not a penny of his debts is she liable for. A woman may be worth a million dollars and her husband may be earning $20 a week, and she can compel him to give her ten of it, while he cannot get a dollar from her.

This may be overdrawn, but we think that women will have to admit that, as a rule, men are disposed to treat them very handsomely. It is true that in former times woman was imposed upon and made to suffer the grentest injustice, but the up to date woman, the new woman, has very little to complain of in this direction. Men adore her and delight in granting privileges that they would not think of claiming for themselves, and which probably would not be given if claimed.

The fashion of wearing the ruff was introduced into France by Catherine de Medici. The ruff became so large eventually that ladies were obliged to use a spoon with a ladle a foot long to convey the food at dinner to their mouths.

THE BISHOP'S BEER.

A Chicago Divine Who Is Running a Saloon.

Fancy a reverend bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church selling beers and drinks about a saloon! Yet this is what happens every day in Chicago. And the bishop not only serves drinks, but deals out hash, kidney stew and pork and beans as well. The clerical subject is the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, and the place where he performs these interesting things is the Home Saloon, at 155 Washington street.

The place has not been in operation long yet the average attendance per day has been 2,400. Four thousand persons patronized it on the opening day. Crowds throng the place day and night and its promoters have difficulty handling the crush and furnishing the drinks, which are becoming famous.

Bishop Fallows believes men do not drink beer—that is, the majority do not—for the alcohol that is in it, nor for the tipsiness overindulgence induces. He maintains that they drink it as a beverage simply, and that the drunkenness is in most cases the result of unintentional excess.

REV. DR. FALLOWS.

There is nothing to indicate that the place is different in character from the thousands of basement saloons that flourish in Chicago. In fact, the highly polished brass posts and railings leading into the basement are in strong imitation of their alcohol subsidized competitors, and a stranger going into it and asking for a glass of beer would probably leave with no suspicion that he had not had the genuine thing, except a slight peculiarity in the taste of the beverage.

On the left side of the basement as one enters is the brilliantly lighted bar, glistening with the usual glassware and bottles and decanters exactly similar to those used in saloons and filled with many colored liquids, all non alcoholics. Behind the bar are four bartenders, resplendent in white jackets, well groomed and dexterous in mixing decoctions and serving drinks.

On each side of the back bar is a portrait of Miss Frances Willard and Neal Dow, and about the room in conspicuous places are placards announcing the different kind of drinks.

The beer, or beerette, or Bishop's beer, as it is variously called is, as explained by the expert German chemist who makes it, "a pure extract of malt and hops, and while there is no alcohol in it any beer drinker will declare it to be a good drink, and a close counterfeit, without any of the bad effects of lager beer." Its exact composition the chemist says is a secret which he intends to jealously guard, for he thinks "there are millions in it."

A Novelty in Sleeping Cars.

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The advantages claimed for the new patent are many and various. In the first place there will be a decided lessening of weight for the sleeping cars to carry. Again, the fixtures of sleeping berths take up a very large amount of room, which the new patent designs to save. Then the time taken up for preparing the berths and putting them up in the morning is considerable. It is claimed, too, that another effect of the invention will be to do away with much of the discomfort which now seems inseparable from travel on sleeping cars. A soft rubber cushion dilated with hot air ought certainly to be a pleasant substitute for a sleeping car mattress on a cold night.

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Henry T. King, alias Davis, alias "Happy," alias Kane, fifty-two years old, is a prisoner in the Yorkville Prison under $1500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

King is a fine-looking Englishman, dresses in the height of fashion and impresses one as being a wealthy banker or prosperous man of business. The police knew him, however, as one of the shrewdest and most successful of diamond thieves.

King was seen to take a diamond stud from the shirt bosom of George Phillipi, Jr., on a Third avenue car Friday. He covered his operation by a muffler. He was arrested soon after he left the car and was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. There he said his name was Kane.

He protested his innocence in strong, intelligent English. As a thorough search of the prisoner failed to discover the missing gem, the police were almost inclined to release him. He was locked up, however, and on the arrival of Detectives Lang and Campbell they were told of the arrest.

The detectives hid in a place where a view of the interior of King's cell could be had by means of a mirror set at an angle. They recognized the inmate at once as one of the best-known criminals in New York. He was pacing up and down his cell. Presently he stopped, and, taking a diamond stud from the whiskers under his chin, put it in his shoe. Ten minutes later the detectives found the diamond, valued at $200, in the toe of the prisoner's shoe. It was identified by Phillipi as his property.—New York Times.

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"It's the worst season for dampness I ever saw," said a traveler on a train. "Yes," answered a man of big words, "it's the supersaturation of the atmosphere from fogs and vapors; these cause too much moisture and sickness follows." "Maybe 'tis, but, as I said, it is the worst season for wet and for such complaints as rheumatism, neuralgia, faceache, headache, toothache and the like." "Well, you've struck a combination I can break," said a third party. "How?" "With St. Jacobs Oil. If it's the worst season, St. Jacobs Oil is the best thing to use for the troubles which it brings. It will cure in no time anything in the shape of pain or ache."

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Scraps of his ory—Wars.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

"Cold light" is one of the promises of the not very distant future.

Paris has now 280,000 electric incandescent lamps and 9500 arc lights.

A new telephone invention will convey 2000 words a minute over the wire.

A method has been devised by which aluminum may be substituted for platinum for leading wires in incandescent lamps.

There are 105 bureaus or branch postoffices in Paris, all of which, with one exception, are equipped with pneumatic tubes.

The greater effectiveness and superiority of the electric over the calcium light in lantern projection has been clearly established.

An Oregon man has patented a can-making machine by which it is said that one man can, with a single machine, turn out over 30,000 completed cans in a day.

Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, has devised a very sensitive electrometer, the working parts of which are immersed in a non-conducting liquid.

Two scientists at Graz, Austria, claim to have invented an electric arrangement which will make it possible to print a newspaper by telegraph in any number of places at the same time.

The maggots found in old cheese are the grubs of a fly that abounds in cheese factories and does much harm to the cheese by depositing eggs in it, these eggs becoming grubs, so familiar to all persons having anything to do with cheese.

Coke has been tested with satisfactory results by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as fuel for passenger locomotives. There is an entire absence of smoke and cinders. At present the cost is too great to adopt it on freight engines.

Six years ago the total electric railway mileage in this country was but forty-eight miles, distributed among eight different States. By the beginning of 1894 over sixty per cent. of all the street railways in the United States were operated by means of electricity.

Trial has recently been made in London of the electrical parcel van, as delivery wagons are there termed. The experiment proved very successful, the van being under the complete control of the driver, while it can, if necessary, attain a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

Fasting for twenty-four or thirty-six hours has no influence on the muscular power, according to the recent investigations of Dr. Manea, an Italian physician. He found the power the same, whether measured by voluntary efforts or by electricity. The deviations for longer periods, he thinks, must be attributed to the effects on the nervous system, respiration and circulation, but not on the muscles.

Weak Nerves

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is simple. Purify and enrich your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give way to strength and health.

That this is not theory but fact is proven by the voluntary statements of thousands cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the next column.

"With pleasure I will state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. For several months I could not lie down to sleep on account of heart trouble and also

Prostration of the Nerves.

For three years I had been doctoring, but could not get cured. I received relief for a while, but not permanent. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me. I keep it in my house all the time, and other members of the family take it, and all say there is

Nothing Like Hood's

Sarsaparilla. I have highly recommended it and one of my neighbors has commenced taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." Mrs. S. Braddock, 404 Erie Ave., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City.

DALY'S CATARRH CURE. Taken internally. Sure cure. Only 75 cts. Sent postpaid. Agents wanted everywhere. Money made easy. Daly Chemical Co., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.

B N U 14

ULCERS CURED ULCERS and Fever Sores cured by an entirely new process. Write to B. F. Bwyn, M. D., Box 105, Clarks Green, Lack. Co., Pa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

SONG OF LOVE.

I know not of moonlight or starlight
Be soft on the land and the sea—
I catch but the near light, the far light,
Of eyes that are beaming for me;
The scent of the night, of the roses,
May burden the air for the, sweet—
'Tis only the breath of thy sighing,
I know as I lie at thy feet.

The winds may be sobbing or singing,
Their touch may be fervent or cold.
The night bells may toll or be ringing—
I care not while thee I enfold!
The feast may go on, and the music
Be scattered in ecstasy round—
Thy whisper, "I love thee! I love thee!"
Hath flooded my soul with its sound.

I think not of time that is flying,
How short is the hour I have won;
How near is this living to dying,
How the shadow still follows the sun;
There is naught upon earth, no desire
Worth a thought, though 'twere had by a sign!
I love thee! I love thee! bring nigher
Thy spirit, thy kisses, to mine.

—Edmund C. Stedman.

Lieut. Grey's Adventure.

BY E. E. YOUMANS.

Newton Grey drew rein at the gate of a small farm house on a lonely country road in one of the Southern States and solicited lodgings for the night. He was a lieutenant in the Union army, and a few days previous had been sent out on a mission of importance in which he had been quite successful. He was now on his return, the bearer of certain information which would be of great importance to the "boys in blue."

During the time he was out, however, rain had fallen almost incessantly, and as a consequence travel was exceedingly arduous. He had journeyed far that day and was much fatigued, so it was with pleasant anticipation of a comfortable night's repose that he approached the house.

His summons was answered by a rough looking man, to whom he made known his desire.

"I reckon we can accommodate you, stranger," said the latter, and after calling a negro boy to take care of the horse he turned again to Grey.

"Now if you'll come in we'll give you a warm supper and a bed," he said.

As the soldier saw his horse disappear an uncomfortable feeling came over him. Perhaps he was trusting this man too far. However he shook off the sense of distrust and followed him to the house.

The only occupant beside themselves was a woman whom the man introduced as his wife. She was busy clearing the table for they had evidently just dined, and the sight of it made the lieutenant forget every thing else for the time but the boisterous clamorings of a thoroughly aroused appetite.

"Sit right up and help yourself, stranger," said his host and Newton was not slow to obey.

He ate heartily. During the meal the man conversed pleasantly, and by the time the repast was concluded the soldier began to regard his previous mistrust unwarranted.

They continued to talk for more than an hour, then Newton asked to be shown to his room. The man secured a candle and prepared to lead the way.

As they were about passing from the room the woman rushed in, saying, excitedly:

"The smokehouse is empty and the door wide open."

"The deuce!" cried the man, and abruptly settling down the candle he strode from the apartment, followed by the woman.

In a few minutes they returned, the latter exclaiming as she entered the hall:

"Just wait till I git hold o' her; I'll break every bone in her body. But it's all your fault, Tom Jones. If you'd done as I wanted you to you'd a nailed up the door."

"Oh, shut up. She'll come back, I reckon." Then they came into the room again, and taking up the candle Jones continued.

"Come on, stranger, I'll show you to your room. He volunteered no explanation of the recent episode, and much mystified Newton followed him up stairs, where he was ushered into a small chamber. His host placed the light on the table and withdrew.

Newton prepared to retire. He locked the door and carefully examined his revolvers, after which he threw off his coat and boots and laid down upon the bed.

He was soon sleeping soundly.

How long he was unconscious he could not determine, but he suddenly awoke with a start, and at the same moment he heard footsteps cautiously ascending the stairs. He sprang silently up, drew on his coat and boots, and grasped his revolver just as those without paused in front of his door.

For a moment not a sound was heard, then the knob was cautiously turned. As the door did not open a smothered imprecation reached his ears, followed by the voice of his host, saying:

"Confound it, I forgot to take out the key."

Convinced that he was in some kind of peril the lieutenant began looking about for some means of escape from the room. The window attracted his attention and toward it he made his way.

Noiselessly raising the sash he climbed out on the small piazza it overlooked. At the same moment the door fell in with a crash and half a dozen men rushed into the room. They took in the situation at a glance, and discharged their pistols at the fugitive just as he dropped rom the piazza to the ground.

Grey quickly ran around the corner of the house. As he did so he was suddenly grasped firmly around the waist and a man called out:

"Here he is; I've got him!"

"Hold him till we git there," shouted Tom Jones, from the rear.

"Take that, you rascal!" cried the lieutenant, and with the stock of his revolver he dealt his captor a terrific blow on the head.

The fellow dropped in a heap, and the fugitive dashed on around the building to come suddenly upon several horses tied to the fence in front of the house.

At sight of them an idea entered Grey's mind on which he acted without loss of time. Hastily untying the halter of the nearest horse he sprang into the saddle and galloped away just as the pursuers came upon the scene.

Another volley of bullets rattled around his head, but fortunately he was not injured, and he urged the horse to his best speed, soon being convinced by the clatter of hoofs behind that he was being pursued.

Suddenly a dull, roaring sound ahead broke upon his ears. Puzzled to account for it he galloped on, pausing at last with a groan of dismay. A river lay before him, the waters of which, swelled by the recent rains, had washed away the bridge.

What was he to do? To surrender to his pursuers was not to be thought of, and to attempt crossing the river would likely prove destruction.

But there was no time to lose.

The enemy was close upon him, and seeing from the distance that something had occurred to bar his escape began to shout in triumph.

He quickly decided what to do. He would risk the river.

He urged his trembling horse forward. The latter refused to obey, but by applying the spurs unmercifully he succeeded in starting him, and with a snort of terror he sprang into the water.

The current whirled them under in a thrice, and the lieutenant had all he could do to cling to the saddle as the horse, rising again, struck out wildly for the other shore.

The stream was full of floating logs that had been carried down from above, and one of these suddenly struck the horse in the head. The poor brute sank from under him, leaving Grey struggling in the current.

But the lieutenant threw out his arms and managed to grasp the log as it rushed by. With much difficulty he drew himself upon the timber and clung to it with tenacity.

On down the stream the log bore him, while other timbers and obstructions came into his way so thick and fast that he narrowly escaped being crushed to death.

At last he noticed with a feeling of horror that the river was rapidly narrowing and the current increasing in turbulence. The banks rose on either side to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, and into this swirling gorge he soon found himself.

The log began turning and twisting in all directions, and he was submerged many times. Suddenly he lost his hold entirely and slipped off into the water to begin struggling desperately for life.

With an energy born of despair he struck out for the bank. His strength was soon spent. With a groan he was about giving up the terrific struggle when his hands came in contact with some bushes growing out from the shore.

With his last remnant of strength he grasped them, contriving to wind their long ends around his body. Then, lashed to and fro by the merciless current, he sank into unconsciousness.

When he finally came to his senses the light of day had appeared. The river had subsided somewhat, and he found himself hanging from the bushes a few feet above the water. He looked up to the top of the bank and groaned as he realized his inability to reach it unaided.

"What shall I do?" he cried, in despair.

Then he started in surprise. Surely that was a child crying on the bank above him. Listening intently he was soon convinced that he was not mistaken.

"Who's up there?" he called.

The next moment a little tear stained face looked down upon him. It evidently belonged to a little girl of 6 or 7 years, and as the soldier beheld her he forgot his own peril for the time in his surprise at her presence.

"Who are you, child?" he asked.

"Bessie," she answered.

"Bessie who?"

"Just Bessie."

"Have you no other name?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"How did you come here?"

"I runned away. The people didn't treat me good. They locked me in the smoke house, but I got out and ran off yest'day morning."

Grey uttered a cry of surprise.

"Was it Tom Jones who put you there?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; he's a bad man."

"I believe you, child," said the soldier.

He began looking around again. There was a wild vine running along the top of the bank, at sight of which an idea came to him. He managed to get out his knife, and, after opening it, tossed it up to the child.

"Take the knife, Bessie, and cut that vine in two; but be careful you don't cut your fingers," he said.

She did as directed, and after much difficulty succeeded.

"Now pull one end over the bank so I can reach it," he went on.

But this was no easy task for her. After doing all she could the vine was still a foot or more above him. He contrived to draw himself up sufficiently to grasp it, however, then seizing it firmly he allowed his weight to fall back upon it. Being well entangled in the bushes above, it sustained him nicely.

Then began the task of climbing up. In his weak condition this was exceedingly arduous, and when he finally reached the summit and drew himself over the edge his strength left him and he would have fallen back had not Bessie seized his arms and tugged with all her might. She could not do much, of course, but just that little assistance was all he needed and a moment later he was safe.

Grey now stretched himself out for a long rest and the child told him more about how she came there. She had ran away the preceding afternoon, crossing the bridge which was subsequently destroyed, and finally lost her way. Wandering around till night she sank exhausted near the river, where she must have slept for hours. She refused to go back to the people she had left and Newton decided to take her with him for the present at least.

After he had thoroughly rested they started on the return journey. Bessie began crying for something to eat after awhile, but being afraid to trust himself at any of the houses along the way he gathered some wild berries for her, promising her something better later on.

Toward the middle of the afternoon they reached the Union lines and the lieutenant lost no time in getting a party of men ready to go back and capture the ruffianly Tom Jones and his gang. But when they came to the river they had to go miles out of their way to find a crossing, and by the time they reached the old farm house the outlaws had gone.

Grey then made his way to another place further down where he remembered seeing an old negro during his journey of the previous day, and from this fellow he managed to learn that Jones and his wife with a gang of men had gone by early that morning.

Then he asked the man if he knew anything about the little girl who had lived with Jones and was told that she was a niece of the man, her mother having died some time before, leaving Bessie to the tender care of the ruffian and his wife.

"Dey treats 'er pow'ful bad," concluded the negro shaking his head.

There was nothing for the lieutenant to do now but return, and he gave the order accordingly, hoping later to find Bessie's folks and return her to them. But in this he was unsuccessful, and before many days the child became so attached to him that he began to wish he could keep her.

He did finally send her home to his folks, and though he continued to make inquiries about her nothing ever came of it. Before the war ended, however, he learned that Tom Jones was a notorious guerrilla, and that he with several of his men had been shot dead in a raid on a plantation further south, while his wife had entirely disappeared.

PRIVILEGES OF WOMEN.

Some Delights Which Men Do Not Enjoy.

As between man and woman the woman has much the best of it in law. The wife may leave the husband whenever she likes and may live by herself or go away with some other woman's husband, and no law can bring her back. But if it is the husband who deserts his wife the law is after him with a sharp stick, and he must keep on supporting her, even in cases where she has given some cause for his desertion. In most divorce suits the jury will find for the woman on general principles, because the average jury knows the average superiority of the average woman to the average man. If a woman jilts an admirer there is nothing for him but to swallow his pride or his love or his wrath and look for comfort elsewhere; but if a man jilts a woman she can go to court and collect $50,000 for breach of promise; and although women who resort to this way of making money are usually adventuresses the average jury is again on her side.

A man is responsible for his wife's debts, and she can go to the big shops and have silks, feathers and velvets sent home and compel him to pay for them, even though he has to subsist on peanuts for months after; but if he goes to buying cigars or sporting clothes or goes to theaters too often she can call the law in to stop him from squandering, and not a penny of his debts is she liable for. A woman may be worth a million dollars and her husband may be earning $20 a week, and she can compel him to give her ten of it, while he cannot get a dollar from her.

This may be overdrawn, but we think that women will have to admit that, as a rule, men are disposed to treat them very handsomely. It is true that in former times woman was imposed upon and made to suffer the greatest injustice, but the up to date woman, the new woman, has very little to complain of in this direction. Men adore her and delight in granting privileges that they would not think of claiming for themselves, and which probably would not be given if claimed.

The fashion of wearing the ruff was introduced into France by Catherine de Medici. The ruff became so large eventually that ladies were obliged to use a spoon with a ladle a foot long to convey the food at dinner to their mouths.

THE BISHOP'S BEER.

A Chicago Divine Who Is Running a Saloon.

Fancy a reverend bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church selling beers and drinks about a saloon! Yet this is what happens every day in Chicago. And the bishop not only serves drinks, but deals out hash, kidney stew and pork and beans as well. The clerical subject is the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, and the place where he performs these interesting things is the Home Saloon, at 155 Washington street.

The place has not been in operation long yet the average attendance per day has been 2,400. Four thousand persons patronized it on the opening day. Crowds throng the place day and night and its promoters have difficulty handling the crush and furnishing the drinks, which are becoming famous.

Bishop Fallows believes men do not drink beer—that is, the majority do not—for the alcohol that is in it, nor for the tipsiness overindulgence induces. He maintains that they drink it as a beverage simply, and that the drunkenness is in most cases the result of unintentional excess.

REV. DR. FALLOWS.

There is nothing to indicate that the place is different in character from the thousands of basement saloons that flourish in Chicago. In fact, the highly polished brass posts and railings leading into the basement are in strong imitation of their alcohol subsidized competitors, and a stranger going into it and asking for a glass of beer would probably leave with no suspicion that he had not had the genuine thing, except a slight peculiarity in the taste of the beverage.

On the left side of the basement as one enters is the brilliantly lighted bar, glistening with the usual glassware and bottles and decanters exactly similar to those used in saloons and filled with many colored liquids, all non alcoholics. Behind the bar are four bartenders, resplendent in white jackets, well groomed and dexterous in mixing decoctions and serving drinks.

On each side of the back bar is a portrait of Miss Frances Willard and Neal Dow, and about the room in conspicuous places are placards announcing the different kind of drinks.

The beer, or beerette, or Bishop's beer, as it is variously called is, as explained by the expert German chemist who makes it, "a pure extract of malt and hops, and while there is no alcohol in it any beer drinker will declare it to be a good drink, and a close counterfeit, without any of the bad effects of lager beer." Its exact composition the chemist says is a secret which he intends to jealously guard, for he thinks "there are millions in it."

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The advantages claimed for the new patent are many and various. In the first place there will be a decided lessening of weight for the sleeping cars to carry. Again, the fixtures of sleeping berths take up a very large amount of room, which the new patent designs to save. Then the time taken up for preparing the berths and putting them up in the morning is considerable. It is claimed, too, that another effect of the invention will be to do away with much of the discomfort which now seems inseparable from travel on sleeping cars. A soft rubber cushion dilated with hot air ought certainly to be a pleasant substitute for a sleeping car mattress on a cold night.

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The Dahlonega (Ga.) Signal says: "During the blizzard hundreds of birds and many partridges were found dead in the woods in this section, having been frozen to death. Very often you would find snow birds sitting with their head under their wings. You could pick them up, and after remaining in your hands awhile they would get warm and fly off."

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King is a fine-looking Englishman, dresses in the height of fashion and impresses one as being a wealthy banker or prosperous man of business. The police knew him, however, as one of the shrewdest and most successful of diamond thieves.

King was seen to take a diamond stud from the shirt bosom of George Phillipi, Jr., on a Third avenue car Friday. He covered his operation by a muffler. He was arrested soon after he left the car and was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. There he said his name was Kane.

He protested his innocence in strong, intelligent English. As a thorough search of the prisoner failed to discover the missing gem, the police were almost inclined to release him. He was locked up, however, and on the arrival of Detectives Lang and Campbell they were told of the arrest.

The detectives hid in a place where a view of the interior of King's cell could be had by means of a mirror set at an angle. They recognized the inmate at once as one of the best-known criminals in New York. He was pacing up and down his cell. Presently he stopped, and, taking a diamond stud from the whiskers under his chin, put it in his shoe. Ten minutes later the detectives found the diamond, valued at $200, in the toe of the prisoner's shoe. It was identified by Phillipi as his property.—New York Times.

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A new telephone invention will convey 2000 words a minute over the wire.

A method has been devised by which aluminum may be substituted for platinum for leading wires in incandescent lamps.

There are 105 bureaus or branch postoffices in Paris, all of which, with one exception, are equipped with pneumatic tubes.

The greater effectiveness and superiority of the electric over the calcium light in lantern projection has been clearly established.

An Oregon man has patented a can-making machine by which it is said that one man can, with a single machine, turn out over 30,000 completed cans in a day.

Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, has devised a very sensitive electrometer, the working parts of which are immersed in a non-conducting liquid.

Two scientists at Graz, Austria, claim to have invented an electric arrangement which will make it possible to print a newspaper by telegraph in any number of places at the same time.

The maggots found in old cheese are the grubs of a fly that abounds in cheese factories and does much harm to the cheese by depositing eggs in it, these eggs becoming grubs, so familiar to all persons having anything to do with cheese.

Coke has been tested with satisfactory results by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as fuel for passenger locomotives. There is an entire absence of smoke and cinders. At present the cost is too great to adopt it on freight engines.

Six years ago the total electric railway mileage in this country was but forty-eight miles, distributed among eight different States. By the beginning of 1894 over sixty per cent. of all the street railways in the United States were operated by means of electricity.

Trial has recently been made in London of the electrical parcel van, as delivery wagons are there termed. The experiment proved very successful, the van being under the complete control of the driver, while it can, if necessary, attain a speed of fifteen miles an hour.

Fasting for twenty-four or thirty-six hours has no influence on the muscular power, according to the recent investigations of Dr. Manea, an Italian physician. He found the power the same, whether measured by voluntary efforts or by electricity. The deviations for longer periods, he thinks, must be attributed to the effects on the nervous system, respiration and circulation, but not on the muscles.

Weak Nerves

Indicate as surely as any physical symptom shows anything, that the organs and tissues of the body are not satisfied with their nourishment.

They draw their sustenance from the blood, and if the blood is thin, impure or insufficient, they are in a state of revolt. Their complaints are made to the brain, the king of the body, through the nervous system, and the result of the general dissatisfaction is what we call Nervousness.

This is a concise, reasonable explanation of the whole matter.

The cure for Nervousness, then, is simple. Purify and enrich your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the nerves, tissues and organs will have the healthful nourishment they crave. Nervousness and Weakness will then give way to strength and health.

That this is not theory but fact is proven by the voluntary statements of thousands cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read the next column.

"With pleasure I will state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me wonderfully. For several months I could not lie down to sleep on account of heart trouble and also

Prostration of the Nerves.

For three years I had been doctoring, but could not get cured. I received relief for a while, but not permanent. Soon after beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there was a change for the better. In a short time I was feeling splendidly. I now rest well and am able to do work of whatever kind. If I had not tried Hood's Sarsaparilla I do not know what would have become of me. I keep it in my house all the time, and other members of the family take it, and all say there is

Nothing Like Hood's

Sarsaparilla. I have highly recommended it and one of my neighbors has commenced taking it. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla at every opportunity." Mrs. S. Braddock, 404 Erie Ave., Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City.

DALY'S CATARRH CURE. Taken internally. Sure cure. Only 75 cts. Sent postpaid. Agents wanted everywhere. Money made easy. Daly Chemical Co., Saginaw, E. S., Mich.

BNU 14

ULCERS CURED ULCERS and Fever Sores cured by an entirely new process. Write to D. F. Rhyn, M. D., Box 105, Clarks Green, Lack. Co., Pa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 4

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

New Spring importations of Kaika, Taffeta, and Gaufre Silks, in exclusive patterns, suitable for Waists and Dresses.

It Pays to Buy at The Racket. . . .

We Open This Week

A line of Black Dress Goods, that for beauty, quality and price stand unequaled. If U need a good black dress, it will both please and pay U to Kom and C.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

A large assortment of fine Dress Linings, and we have the opinion of three of our best Dressmakers that no such "dress fixins" were ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte.

...It Pays To Buy At The Racket...

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

ONE MINUTE, PLEASE!

This Letter Will Interest You!

READ IT.

Our aim has been, is, and shall be, to keep abreast with the times, watch our patrons' interests and wants, and if at any time we can give you special inducements we will cheerfully do so. The coupon we had through February last, did lots of good as well as us. Now we have something else.

Bamboo Furniture Given Away

You can have your choice of either a book shelf, umbrella stand, music stand, centre stand, or a fire screen, by dealing with us to the amount of $25.00. The furniture is the most novel, most beautiful, and newest thing in the market, all finished in natural wood.

We are not going into the furniture business, but are giving you a premium that is both new and durable. It must be seen to be appreciated.

You are therefore most cordially invited to our store room on High street, and examine our "premium presents."

Yours Most Respectfully,

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—The grip has let go its hold of ex-sheriff Spangler.

—Jonathan Harter, of Millheim, attended the horse sale on Tuesday.

—Henry Rossman, of Tusseyville, was in town on Saturday.

—E. M. Huyett, the lumberman, has been housed up the last week from some ailment.

—Mr. A. Fauble, the Bellefonte clothing dealer, took in the horse sale on Tuesday.

—W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, was in town the other day on a business trip.

—Mr. W. P. Breon, of Spring Mills, is now tenant on the Krape farm east of Centre Hall.

—Dr. Jacobs was taken ill about ten days ago and is having a serious attack of pneumonia.

—Jas. Durst, after a long and dangerous siege of pneumonia, we are glad to note is able to come to town again.

—Wagner Geiss has finished teaching his term of school in College township and is home for the present.

—S. F. Smith has quit farming in Haines twp; he gave us a call and says is about to move to Dakota, Illinois, where we wish him success.

—A. F. Heckman, of Sober, gave us a pleasant call. He has moved to Tusseyville on the farm of his father-in-law Frank Hosterman.

—Mr. George B. Orlady, the leading member of the Huntingdon county bar, attended the funeral of his uncle James C. Boal on Saturday.

—Mr. George B. Crawford, deputy sheriff under sheriff Ishler, visited his old friends at Spring Mills last week. He is now located in Altoona, and we are of the impression that a little suasion will induce him to become a Centre countian again.

—A. L. Little, Esq., arrived Saturday to attend the funeral of the late J. C. Boal. Mr. Little is at present practicing law at Bedford, Pa., and has built up a lucrative practice. Several years ago he had charge of our schools for two years. He left on Monday morning.

DEATH OF MRS. MICHAEL STROHM.

Stricken With Paralysis Friday Evening and Died Soon After.

The death of Mrs. Strohm, wife of Mr. Michael Strohm, postmaster at Centre Hill, occurred last Friday night from a stroke of paralysis, at the age of sixty-nine years.

On the Wednesday previous Mrs. Strohm had a slight stroke of paralysis, which confined her to her bed for a day, but she soon recovered and was apparently in good health again. Friday evening Mrs. Strohm complained of feeling tired and retired early, and about ten o'clock when her husband came in from the store he discovered his wife in an unconscious condition, she having had another stroke of paralysis. Medical attendance was at once summoned, but it was of no avail and she died about two hours later. She never regained consciousness.

Mrs. Strohm was the mother of five children, two daughters and three sons, of whom two sons are dead. Those surviving her are Mrs. William Kerr, of Centre Hill; County Commissioner James B. Strohm, and Mrs. Walter Bayard, of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Strohm was the daughter of Bernard Wagner, deceased, and was the only surviving member of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Strohm had been married almost fifty years, and had she survived until November next, the couple would have celebrated their golden wedding.

Mrs. Strohm was a life-long Christain, and a member of the Methodist church. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning from her late residence, and was largely attended. Rev. Illingworth officiated at the services. Interrment was made in the Sprucetown cemetery.

Newspaper Plant Purchased.

The plant of the "Lewisburg Journal" was purchased last week by Wm. L. Kurtz, of Somerset county, and formerly of Centre Hall, where he received his journalistic training under his father in the REPORTER office. He graduated with honors at Bucknell University, and being a ready and forcible writer the "Journal" will be a credit to Lewisburg under its new management and improved mechanically, and in its general make-up. Mr. Kurtz will take charge of the paper about the first of May.

Business Brightening at Bellefonte.

A dispatch from Bellefonte says business prospects are bright for this year. Jenkins & Lingle, founders and machinists, report more orders than at any time for two years and will begin to run on full time this week. The Valentine Iron Company, having nearly completed their repairs, will start running full blast soon.

Certainly cheering, this, and the intelligence comes the same from all sections of the country, indicating the falsity of last campaign's calamity howl.

Assignment at Tyrone.

The firm of Wilson & Isenberg, dealers in general merchandise in Tyrone, made an assignment to And. H. McCamant. The firm is one of the largest in that town. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

Mr. Wilson, of this firm, was formerly of Spring Mills, and we are sorry to learn of his misfortune, as we know him to be strictly honest and that he will not willfully wrong any one out of a dollar.

Snow on Roads.

In parts of Potter township the public roads are still impassible from the drifted snow of the recent blizzard. Although we have had fairly warm weather, big drifts still remain, and are apparently good for several weeks yet. Where the roads are open big snow drifts along side the road melting keeps the road muddy.

Attention Needed.

Some of the walks need looking after; and, by the way, what has become of the council's red-hot flurry last summer to change 4 foot to 5 foot walks? One citizen complains he was ordered to change his, and did, while others didn't; is this justice?

Sudden Death at Lewisburg.

Dr. H. C. Derr, one of the oldest dentists in Lewisburg and surrounding country, was found dead on the floor of his house on the morning of the 28 ult. At the inquest the verdict of the jury was that he died of heart disease. He was 50 years of age.

The Public Schools.

Director Hosterman informs us our public schools will close in a few weeks with an entertainment. Our schools have been satisfactorily conducted and will be able to give themselves a good send-off at the entertainment.

Deserve the Credit.

The Christian Endeavor Society of this place is still flourishing—for which the ladies are mainly to be credited.

—Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

LARGELY ATTENDED.

The Funeral of the Late Squire Boal on Saturday.

The last sad rites over the remains of Squire Boal, who died last Wednesday afternoon, were held last Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Services were held at the Boal residence, and Rev. Henney, of the Presbyterian church at State College, officiated. The funeral was largely attended, many being present from a distance.

The pall bearers were John Spangler, George S. Clements, J. D. Murray, William Wolf, B. D. Brisbin and Col. Andrew Gregg. The remains were interred in the cemetery at this place.

The family desire to return thanks to those who kindly tendered their services during their late bereavement.

A Good Word For Them.

We can cheerfully commend our boro council for not having an attorney fee in last year's account—having heretofore spent upwards of $300 in that way—for which the attorney is not to blame—as the council never got any law nor did it ever need any, for this paper repeatedly laid down the law for them free of charge. Glad they caught on at last.

We also cheerfully commend the council for halting in their illegal work on the 'pike, which the "Reporter" so plainly showed was against oath, ordinance and decisions of the courts.

We commend the council for having in these two particulars heeded our advice—the "Reporter" is always right.

Trial List.

April term of court commencing on Monday, April 22, 1895. Trial list for first week.

James Sample vs. Wm. C. Heinle, End.

Hoover, Hughes & Co. vs. Paul McCully et. al.

Wm. Witmer vs. Brown & Kelly.

Wm. Witmer vs. D. I. Jonnston.

T. E. Kennedy vs. James Lytle.

Waite & Co. vs. Joel Braner.

Sallie Stover vs. O. P. of Spring twp.

Krumrine Bros. vs. Mrs. Mary Parsons.

J. A. Woodcock & Sons vs. Philipsburg Produce Co.

Eliza Walk vs. Vinton Beckwith.

W. H. Philips vs. E. Stambaugh's Exr.

The Horse Market.

Contrary to all expectations and prophesies, horse flesh in this county this spring brought comparatively good prices. Almost everyone seemed to think they would be a drug on the market, and that they had greatly depreciated in value, but many were agreeably disappointed in this. The opening of spring and approach of farm work gave the market an impetus and fair prices were given. One observer said that during the last six weeks horses had increased fully twenty-five per cent in value. The lowest figure at which a horse was sold in the valley at a sale was ten cents, and then the purchaser refused to keep good his bargain. But that was not from an overstocked market.

A Number of Cases.

Coleville, a small village near Bellefonte, is having quite a serious time with typhoid fever, and a number of cases are reported. The families afflicted used water from the Buffalo Run creek, and to this source the disease is attributed. The spring thaws impregnated the water of the creek with impurities, and those families having other source of water supply have escaped from the disease.

There's the Trouble.

The *Daily News* says there seems to be a mania for committing suicide in Milesburg, no less than three or four attempts having been made in the last few weeks, but in each case the design was frustrated. Probably the mania would subside were the rescuing delayed a few minutes, and allow one job to become successful.

A Private Mint.

An exchange tells how to make money in an easy way. "Take a new dollar bill, fold it over and donble it; fold it several times each way and open it out again and you will find it increases. Take a silver half dollar, strike it on the counter and it will ring; give the ring to your best girl and you will have the half dollar left.

A New Store.

On April 4th, Katz & Co., limited, will open their new Dry Goods and Millinery store in the old Loeb store room at Bellefonte. They will sell for cash only, and have but one price, and that is the lowest. Their stock will comprise the latest in everything.

Can Do Without It.

Last year, in April, we had a 15 inch snow; we would pray to be excused this year after having gone thro the awful blizzard.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE.

Should Have a Competent Justice of the Peace Appointed.

Our people should thinkhow important it is to have a competent man for justice of the peace in this town to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Esq. Boal. Many may want it and few be fit. The office should be filled by a gentleman of business knowledge, booked on law, sound judgment, impartial and without prejudices and who cannot be approached to be the tool of spiteful persons to do wrong which our people have already had reason to complain of from some of their local officials who were thus misled from a lack of knowledge as to their duties; the citizens have, in the past few months, been talking over the wrongs suffered thus, and we desire to impress upon them the importance of electing a man for justice who is possessed of the qualifications above mentioned, as such a dispenser of law will be both a credit and a benefit to our town—and this care should be used as regards other local officers.

These suggestions are worthy the thought of our citizens, to the end that we again have a justice as competent as the late one.

Spare any community from a justice of the peace whose life is stained with dishonorable transactions; or who is notorious for untruth and the hidden breeder of strife among neighbors, and whose study has been low tricks—this would be justice gone to pieces.

Markets and other Dots.

Chas. Arney has his new shop completed for the occupancy of wagon maker Swarm.

Monday and Tuesday there were occasional drizzles of rain, but not cold.

Wheat is 61 in Philadelphia and 57 at the Lewisburg Buffalo Mills, and 55 at Bellefonte.

Some folks are scratching garden beds to be early in the race for onions, lettuce and radishes.

Have your friends outside the county subscribe for the "Reporter" and get the home news.

Were you April-fooled, or did you play April-fooler?

No one should miss Rev. Mitchell's lecture in the Reformed church next Sabbath evening.

There is less sickness than there was three and four weeks ago.

Scarlet fever in a mild form has appeared in different localities of the valley.

Public sales and free dinners are over and now you must earn your grub or go hungry.

The grain fields are preserving their promising appearance.

We noticed the first robbins around on Monday, April 1. Welcome.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

Faubles, Bellefonte, in another column of the REPORTER, quote Children's all wool suits, good honest wearing goods at from $2 to $3.50. This is a big drive, and if not satisfactory your money back for the asking. They are making big drives in all lines of clothing, and it is surprising how they can sell the goods for the prices. Everything is square and open at this establishment and you know just exactly what you are getting.

John Carper.

The venerable John Carper, of Linden Hall, died on Sunday last, aged upwards of 90 years, after an illness of several months. He was one of the most respected citizens of Harris township. We do not have any particulars.

Only One to be Chosen.

Who is going to be 'squire for our boro? many want it but only one will get it.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

4 styles in the leading novelty of the season—Crepon—starting from 50c up—Garmans.

Serges, Checks, Cheviots, Cravenetts, Henriettas, Novelties, Crepons, and all the leading styles of goods for Capes and Dresses—Garmans.

Lancaster Gingham, 5c, Appleton A Muslin, 5c, Turkey Red Prints, Shirting Prints, Outing, etc.—Garmans.

Lace Curtains, Scrims, Dotted Muslin, Madras, Heavy Portieres, etc.—Garmans.

Thirty patterns of Percals and Madras Cloth, Duck, Dimitys, Pique, Plaid and Striped White Goods.—Garmans.

Buckles for Trimming Dresses, Initial Stick Pins, 5c, Writing Tablets, and Lead Pencils at about one-half price.—Garmans.

A nice oval glass Dish, full size, 5c. Imitation Cut Glass, choicest Patterns at ruinously low prices.—Garmans.

Brownie Lunch Boxes, Tin and Agate Ware. Our Agate Ware is of the finest quality at cut prices.—Garmans.

—THE—

GLOBE.

This is the name by which our establishment will be known. We are located in the rooms so long occupied by S. & A. Loeb. On

April 4th, We Open Our Doors for Business.

For the last three weeks we have had scores of mechanics busily at work getting our store room in presentable condition and later on have been busy ourselves opening up and arranging our stock. We are satisfied with the result of our efforts, and trust the satisfaction will be mutual.

As a result of our work we will show the BEST, the TASTIEST, and HANDSOMEST STOCK of

Dry Goods.... ..and Notions

Ever shown in Bellefonte. We have paid particular attention to our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

And have no doubt our efforts in this line will be appreciated. We have made a special feature of our BLACK DRESS GOODS, and feel sure we can suit the most critical taste. All our goods are bought for

SPOT CASH

And we know no one owns Dry Goods any cheaper than we do. Never in the history of the Dry Goods trade have goods been as cheap as they are now, and we have taken advantage of every legitimate method we knew of so as to give our patrons the benefit thereof.

We will sell our goods at a very

Moderate Profit

—But for—

Cash Only.

There Will Be But One Price

And that the very lowest to everybody.

All goods marked in plain figures. A child can trade with us just as cheaply as the most experienced shopper. We will sell goods with a CASH GUARANTEE that they cannot be bought for any less anywhere in the state.

Any article bought in our Dry Goods or Notion Department that is not satisfactory can be returned (if in good order) within six days and the money will be cheerfully refunded.

We have organized a Mail Order Department, and orders will be filled the same day as received.

Samples cheerfully sent on application,

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

On April 4th, we open our doors for business. On that day and the succeeding day, we will have our

Millinery :-: :-: Opening.

—We will show about—

100 FRENCH PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS.

Miss McCann, who will have charge of our Millinery Parlors, is a most competent trimmer, and is justly considered an expert in this business.

Our designs are exclusive, and some of the most striking novelties are confined exclusively to us for this part of the state, as they are exact copies of part ef the importation of one of the largest Retail Millinery Establishments in Philadelphia, which we have produced at less than one-third of the original cost in Europe.

Our prices will be very moderate compared to the prices heretofore charged for Fine Millinery.

We aim to do the . . . . .

LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY BUSINESS

In the city, and the have the stock to do it with. We propose to suit the most fastidious and cheerfully invite criticism.

All Hats Will be Trimmed Free of Charge when Materials Are Bought from Us.

No combination of words or fine phrases will add force to the statement that we will show the

Finest and Tastiest Exhibit in the City.

KATZ & CO,,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.